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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1866. NO. 106.

CITY ITEMS.

Pictures at Duff's Commercial College, No. 57 Fifth Street,
the present week:
y P. Duff—Origin and History of Book-keeping:
mercial Speculations; Address to the Graduating
es.
y W. H. Duff—Opening, Conducting and Settling
nt Accounts; Lectures daily on the Principles of
nmanship.
y I. N. Forner—On Endorsing Negotiable Paper;
the Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
y N. B. Kotch, Esq.—On Commercial Law; Frauds
False Pretenses.

Ladies' Furs at Reduced Prices.
ll the new styles of Ladies' Furs will be sold at reduced prices at the extensive and popular house of s. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

No Preparation
he country will cure cholera, diarrhœa and dysenas quickly as Fleming's Cholera Mixture. Sold y at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.
wo second hand, as good as new, and warranted, at wed prices. Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 87 Fifth street.

Laughing Gas Free of Charge.
his delightful agent is administered by Dr. Spencer his assistants, No. 254 Penn street, to all who be their teeth extracted without pain, free of charge. ong those who experienced its effects yesterday onday) and can be referred to regarding its merits. r. Herron, Dr. Murdoch, L. B. Noble, dentist, T. A. Ireland, Mrs. Wallace, Frank Chaney, A. Shaner other with 28 others. Call and examine these 00 sets of teeth. No. 254 Penn street. No. 254

Flannels and Blankets.
ar bargains at the final closing sale at Barker & s, 59 Market street.

The Dry Goods Trade.
ot only have prices advanced, but there is every bability that they will be much higher, making the right time to increase stock for all those who to take advantage of a rising market. We are l to be able to say in this connection that Pitts- stands in the front rank, as a market, at this e. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than he East, but a full supply also. If any doubt this y have but to visit the establishment of Barker & 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that are speaking by the book. Country merchants e notice.

Purviance's Card Photographs,
taken in any weather, at the various popular es, simply by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We rantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Marstreets.

A New Dining Saloon.
he want of a large and spacious first-class restauthas long been felt in this community, where merits and strangers can, at leisure, partake of a well ared and substantial meal, at reasonable hour of the

It affords us great pleasure to announce to-day, such an establishment is now open for the public. Kuhlman, the proprietor, has fitted up the large commodious building immediately in the rear of Virgin alley, directly opposite the Third National Bank. into an elegant restaurant, where meals erved up from 7 in the morning until 11 at night. Kuhlman has had a number of year's experience as caterer and knows how to serve up oysters, fish, e, or anything the season affords.

Not the Slightest Pain.
his is to certify that I had eleven teeth, all the e remaining in my jaw, extracted by Dr. C. Sill, Penn street, on last Saturday morning, without least pain or any unpleasantness after the Dr. saw above Easton. Messrs. Edward P. Darling, G. B. Nicholson, Samuel R. Marshall, E. C. Wadhams, and John W. Eaton are connected as porators, and, among other powers accorded to them by the bill, is that of building a bridge across each of the two rivers named.

The carrying of concealed weapons is again attempted to be restricted by certain members, and a bill has been offered in the House which is designed to amend the provisions of the law, now in force in our city, in the different counties of the State. It is generally known that persons residing in Pennsylvania, save Philadelphia and York, can carry under his coat or in his pocket a pistol, bowie-knife or "billy," without being liable to arrest; and as the dwellers in other communities believe they should be equally favored in personal injury than their fellow-citizens of the counties named, they naturally ask for legislation in the premises.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, a new member, who is evidently destined to make his mark during the winter, has introduced a bill which is of interest to the venders of liquors throughout the State, as it proposes to place it lawful for the several courts of Quarter Sessions to hear petitions in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrance against the application of any person applying for a license to keep a tavern, inn or hotel, and thereupon to refuse the same whenever they believe the sale of intoxicating drinks is unnecessary for the accommodation of the public. The bill also provides that licenses to eating houses for the sale of domestic wines and of malt or brewed liquors shall be granted by the same courts and not by the county treasurers. If this is designed to lessen the quantity of fiery material sold in Pennsylvania, it certainly merits the approval of every legislator.

THE SHIP GRATITUDE.

Noble Action of Captain Burke—A Testimonial to be Presented.

BOSTON, January 15.—A large meeting of merchants and others was held at the Merchants' Exchange this morning to take some suitable action in regard to the gallant conduct of Capt. Burke, in saving the crew and passengers of the ship Gratitude, Gen. H. Prince presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gray and others, all paying the highest tribute to the noble and humane conduct of Capt. Burke. A committee was appointed to obtain funds for a testimonial to be presented to the gallant Captain, and also to purchase a gold medal for the emigrants who saved through the period of the gale. In the meantime, they have been bountifully supplied with everything necessary to their comfort by the city authorities and private citizens.

The Weather.

ALBANY, January 15.—The weather at Utica at 7 o'clock this morning was 6° below zero. It is now 9° above.

CHICAGO, January 15.—Mercury 15° above. Wind southeast.

DETROIT, January 15.—Weather cloudy; wind fresh from Southeast. Thermometer 20° above zero. It has just commenced snowing.

GALENA, Ill., January 15.—High wind from the Southeast. Cloudy and thick.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., January 15.—Wind Northeast. Weather stormy, with sleet. Thermometer 27° above zero.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., January 15.—Thermometer 25° above zero. Wind Northeast.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., January 15.—Weather cloudy and stormy. Wind Northeast. Thermometer 20° above.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Observatory. Barometer 29d. 96s. Wind East, and snowing.

RACINE, WIS., January 15.—Considerable snow has fallen to-day. Weather mild. Wind, southeast.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 15.—Weather cloudy and freezing, with high wind.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—It has been raining all the morning. Wind southeast. Mercury 36°. Lines working badly South and West.

TOLEDO, January 15.—Weather, cloudy; wind, northeast. Thermometer 22° above zero, with no snow and sleet this forenoon. Reports from various points in Northern Ohio and southern Michigan represent the weather cloudy, and north and northeast winds with rain and sleet this morning.

FORT HURON, January 15.—Wind southeast and cloudy. Thermometer 25° above zero.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Dispatches to-day report the thermometer 9° below zero at Hallowell; 5° above at Portland, Maine; 12° above at Boston; same at Springfield; 14° above at Philadelphia; 19° above at Washington; 8° below at Concord, New Hampshire; 10° below at Plymouth, and at zero at Albany. It was 6° above zero in the city this morning at seven o'clock.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—A snow storm, with a cold northeast wind, has been prevailing since three o'clock, and promises to be very severe.

RICHMOND, Va., January 15.—Since 9 o'clock A. M. a fine hail and sleet have been falling, and the ground is covered to the depth of two inches. The thermometer to-night is below the freezing point.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—The greatest fall of snow to-day commenced at 6 P. M. The snow is now about six inches deep.

From Savannah.

SAVANAH, January 13.—The brig Nova, of Machias, Maine, Talbot, Master, from New York, bound to Jacksonville, Florida, was wrecked on the south breakers of St. John's Bar on the 8th inst. Mrs. Wall and child, passengers, the captain, first mate, pilot and two seamen were lost. The vessel now lies on the beach twelve miles south of the bar. The steamer Buenos Ayres was also burned on the St. John's river on the 9th inst. She was loaded with 1,528 bales of cotton. Six negroes were drowned.

The steamer James G. Christopher, laden with 222 bales of cotton, was burned on the Savannah River, on the 10th inst. Passengers, Smith Point, from Boston, arrived yesterday. She was delayed several days by heavy weather.

Losses by Breaking up of the Ice at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—The estimated loss of the steamboat ferry boats, wharf and barges, exclusive of ferry deals, &c., in this harbor since the first movement of the ice, is eight hundred thousand dollars. The insurance is probably about half that amount. The ice is still running, but navigation is partially resumed with the South.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 15.—Heavy rain all day. Mercury 45°. Market firm.

Cotton firmer; prices range from 39 to 42c. Receipts and shipments light. Corn has advanced to 90c. Market firm.

The oil excitement is on the increase here. A great yield is expected from the oil regions near Burkesville.

Methodist Missionary Anniversary.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—The Maryland Institute was crowded this afternoon by a vast audience, to attend the Anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society. The immense gathering of Sunday School children and vast numbers were unable to gain admittance.

Off the Track.

SYRACUSE, New York, January 15.—The Express train West, ran off the track four miles East of this city, about six o'clock this evening. Fortunately no one was hurt. The train was delayed an hour and a half. The cause was a broken rail.

Steamboat Burned.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 15.—The steamboat Christopher, with 250 bales of cotton, was burned one hundred miles above Savannah, Ga., on Saturday.

It is reported that the Legislature of the French Empire will assemble on the 18th inst.; that the Emperor Napoleon will give expression to pacific sentiments toward the United States, and that unless in the meantime, the relations of the two countries become hostile by measures or questions of honor, will promise to evacuate Mexico as promptly as practicable.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Speedy Trial of Jeff. Davis Demanded.

Management of the Allegheny County Prison.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 15th, 1866.

Both branches of the Legislature met at the usual hour this morning, with a large number of members in attendance. The following business was transacted:

HOUSE.—Mr. McKinley offered a joint resolution, setting forth that the penalty incurred by the participants in the late rebellion should be in no wise evaded, and that Jefferson Davis should be brought to trial speedily by a military or civil court. The resolution was read and referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Heron presented a petition from the citizens of Shaler township, in relation to roads.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Glass—An act to exempt certain persons in Allegheny county from the payment of bounty tax.

By Mr. Mechling—An act providing for the establishment of a ferry in Armstrong county.

By Mr. Sturdevant—An act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in Crawford county.

Mr. McKee read acts relative to bounties in Unity and Newton townships, Westmoreland county.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Local Committee, reported the following: a supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison, in connection with which, athorizing the erection of a house of employment; also an act repealing an act relative to the payment of additional water works in Allegheny City; also an act vacating Ætna street in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. White, from the same Committee, reported an act vacating Abbell street and Barnes alley, in the Second ward, Allegheny city.

Mr. White read in place an act establishing a ferry over Pitboro creek, Venango county.

A joint resolution, emanating from the House, was introduced, authorizing the Clerks to hold bills in their possession until the return of Governor Curtin. The resolution was discussed at length, after which it was indefinitely postponed. The Senate then adjourned.

Another Railroad Project—Carrying Associated Wealth—The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

A new railroad has been projected to connect the Susquehanna and Lehigh counties, that capital be known as the Susquehanna and Delaware Railroad, and is to run from a point within a mile of Montrose, in the former county, to the Delaware above Easton. Messrs. Edward P. Darling, G. B. Nicholson, Samuel R. Marshall, E. C. Wadhams, and John W. Eaton are connected as porators, and, among other powers accorded to them by the bill, is that of building a bridge across each of the two rivers named.

The carrying of concealed weapons is again attempted to be restricted by certain members, and a bill has been offered in the House which is designed to amend the provisions of the law, now in force in our city, in the different counties of the State. It is generally known that persons residing in Pennsylvania, save Philadelphia and York, can carry under his coat or in his pocket a pistol, bowie-knife or "billy," without being liable to arrest; and as the dwellers in other communities believe they should be equally favored in personal injury than their fellow-citizens of the counties named, they naturally ask for legislation in the premises.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, a new member, who is evidently destined to make his mark during the winter, has introduced a bill which is of interest to the venders of liquors throughout the State, as it proposes to place it lawful for the several courts of Quarter Sessions to hear petitions in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrance against the application of any person applying for a license to keep a tavern, inn or hotel, and thereupon to refuse the same whenever they believe the sale of intoxicating drinks is unnecessary for the accommodation of the public. The bill also provides that licenses to eating houses for the sale of domestic wines and of malt or brewed liquors shall be granted by the same courts and not by the county treasurers. If this is designed to lessen the quantity of fiery material sold in Pennsylvania, it certainly merits the approval of every legislator.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY PROJECT.

How it may Benefit and how it may Injure Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read the excellent article signed "Franklin," published in your paper of the 28th inst., upon the above subject.

It is ordained by supreme wisdom that men may and do reason upon given premises and yet arrive at different conclusions. It is this, if we consider it well, that gives zest to human intercourse, and without this beneficent provision the world would be a flat, stale and unprofitable thing.

Viewing the above project entirely from the stand-point of Pittsburgh, is certainly one, and a proper view for citizens of Pittsburgh to take; although the interests of Pittsburgh are so varied and manifold, and so interwoven with those not only of the State, but of the country, that even from hills she may take a very extended survey embracing many other interests.

The narrowest view, bringing the matter within the smallest compass, in connection with a great new railroad route, proposed to be built nearly east and west across Pennsylvania, may be to consider how many more tons of freight it may be the means of bringing to and carrying from Pittsburgh. It is possible, however, to conceive of a railroad which might not *directly* bring freight to, or carry it from Pittsburgh, which might yet benefit the city, and the State, and the country, through its additional facilities offered to the general business of our people. A railroad which could thus only benefit Pittsburgh in this general way, could not with propriety ask from the citizens of this city any special pecuniary aid towards its construction, each *business centre*, in the nature of things, being supposed to provide specially, in that manner only, for such objects as present more direct benefits, or the prospects of them.

It appears to me that it is the direct interest of Pittsburgh to encourage every public undertaking that is calculated or likely to extend her manufactures and commerce, and, consequently, her growth in prosperity, whether the improvement be constructed with such a design or with some other design.

The invariable object of every railroad corporation has never been crowded or embarrassed with the accumulation of merchandise, flour, &c., at Pittsburgh and places beyond, where it has been stored and waiting; and that it is not likely ever to be thus overcrowded, I should be shown that the business has been done, and will always continue to be done, at fair and reasonable rates for transportation, and without vexatious delays. But this cannot be shown, because, in the very nature of things, no one line can thus advantageously accommodate all the business that ought to exist between Pittsburgh and those either to the east or west, and the existence of which, to a great extent, is actually in a degree prevented for the want of those independent railroad outlets.

Sir Morton Peto, Engineer Forbes, and any other intelligent men, *from abroad*, whether Englishmen or not, who have had their eyes open when visiting and studying Pittsburgh, could scarcely fail to notice its peculiar position, made much more peculiar by art taxan by nature. With its half dozen or more railroads running into it from the westward; with the three rivers—Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio pouring in trade and travel, and with its consequent enormous productions, and but *one* avenue to take it out to the East, what could they observe but a great city, endowed with all the advantages named, and yet crippled and limited in its commerce with the Atlantic cities, and with the whole seaboard country, and with the large area of territory between the river system of the Mississippi and the coast. Seeing this, and easy the suggestion of a remedy; and what is the remedy? Simply the opening of a *direct line to Baltimore*, and a *direct line to New York*.

From the Pittsburgh point of view, there could not well be any serious argument against the opening of these additional outlets. All the argument, if fairly made, will naturally result in their favor. It will remain then for the men of Pittsburgh to judge, and give their opinions upon the *modes* proposed for effecting these desirable improvements. When it is said "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is coming to Pittsburgh at all, cannot that *own* interests rather than ours," what shall we understand by that? It is a matter of course, that that or any other company consult their own interest in building a road to any place; why should they not? But it must be shown that their interest is antagonistic to Pittsburgh's interests before they can be fairly said to consult their own interests "*rather than ours.*" If the interests of the two are identified with each other, how can the Company consult their own interests *without* consulting "ours." This must be the Pittsburgh argument, until it is shown that the interests are antagonistic. What interests then have that Company in making a railroad connection with Pittsburgh via the Connellsville route from Baltimore and Washington? To make money, surely! And how are they to make money? By doing the business of the road, or by the road doing business for them? If so, it has not much direct connection with the question. If Pittsburgh is, or should prove to be, the best point in our country for refining the crude article, it might even become the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Company hereafter, if they had a road from Pittsburgh eastward, to encourage crude oil shipments to Pittsburgh, in view of carrying the refined article over the whole length of their line eastward. But be this as it may, the petroleum business of Pittsburgh does not seem to bear a very direct relation to the East and West road referred to; or any more relation than it bears to the Cleveland and Toledo roads, having or making connection in the oil region. There were already no railroads built or running in the oil region, in the above direction, and it would seem to be the interest of Pittsburgh, in order to confine the trade to the Allegheny river, to oppose their construction.

If Pittsburgh cannot present peculiar advantages in connection with this oil business, she will ultimately lose the trade, whether the Atlantic and Great Western Company build their road in Pennsylvania or not. And if she really has them, she need not fear for the future.

PENNSYLVANIAN.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

THE SHENANDOAH PIRACIES.

An Important Correspondence.

The steamship Canada arrived at New York at an early hour Friday morning. The London journals contain the important diplomatic correspondence between Hon. F. Adams and Earl Clarendon in regard to the pirate Shenandoah. We append a summary of these interesting documents:

The first letter is from Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, bearing date October 21, in which our Minister calls the attention of the English Government to the destruction of the whaling-vessel William C. Nye, by the Shenandoah, and says that the United States Government will look to that of Great Britain for indemnity for such losses. He also goes back to the circumstances attending the destruction of the Alabama, and the rescue of part of the crew of that vessel by the English steamer Deerhound, which the English Government refused to give up on the ground that it would be a violation of hospitality. On the 9th of June, 1864, the Alabama left the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 11th anchored in Simon's Bay, King Jeff. London, and near Madeira met another, the Laurel, from which she received an armament, consisting of two guns. She then hoisted the flag of the rebellion against the United States, and the crew and officers were all English subjects; and had been part of the crew of the Alabama. The fact that the Sea King or Shenandoah had ever been in the port of the Government she claimed to represent is touched upon. She does not appreciate the reasoning of Lord Russell, that the Government of Great Britain should be held guiltless in the matter, but admits the difficulties under which it labored. If the escape of the vessel from port had been effected by only eluding the vigilance of the authorities, it would not be just to impose the construction of what they consider a rival line—the apprehension that some of their guests might go to Canada or Nova Scotia to find a more profitable and dry? Would that road have a better chance of attracting the largest share of the business going to Philadelphia and New York? Are all the roads of the West *bound* to make Philadelphia and accept the lines built by this same company in Ohio. They would take their own broad gauge business, necessary if they are to go to New York or Philadelphia. The people of the West will not patronize that line unless it deserves their patronage, and then only because it is the best, do them have it? What harm will all that *do* to Pittsburgh? Pittsburgh dependent, or to the interests of Pittsburgh that the traffic which now goes over the Pennsylvania Central to New York should be changed to pass through Pittsburgh? Has not Pittsburgh already as lines as she can sometimes employ to advantage, while her own manufactures have to stand still because of want of room? Would it be in the interest of Pittsburgh to build more railroads from the West to her without getting any more railroad facilities out?

Pittsburgh's interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Road is (without a connection with Philadelphia) to get to New York in a great one way or the other. But, *with* a connection affording her another eastern outlet, not only Pittsburgh, but all that section of the North Western Road interests would be greatly benefitted.

Pittsburgh is not an isolated spot: she has not a community of people who look *only* to themselves and to their own interests in the State and out of it. Their very chief business, their *manufacturing for the whole country*, is dependent upon the prosperity of a large part of the Union, and the city can boast of, or at least feel proud of, its intelligent, enterprising and industrious a population as may anywhere be found. The best interests of the State have been at most disadvantage by the policy shown by her people as any other: and if it can be shown that the true interests of the people of Pennsylvania to encourage the construction of this new road, it can hardly prove anything hasty to conclude that they will be found to be represented by him, but expresses his disappointment at the course pursued towards her by Spain.

Three days later Earl Clarendon responds, denying that Fenian sympathy has led to depredations and other documents forwarded by Mr. Adams that could be used for the detention of the vessel. He says: "I will now proceed to the next day he writes again, and at great length, in answer to the letter of Mr. Adams, dated October 21.

In regard to the persons rescued by the Deerhound from the Alabama, he says that they had committed no offense against the law of England, nor did they come under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which gives no power for the prevention of such an act by a foreign vessel beyond the bounds of English jurisdiction. The English Government could not be arrested, having violated no English law. He further declines to accede to the request of having at former times refused the demands of other governments for the arrest of persons charged with piracy. As for the Sea King or Shenandoah, he denies that any information concerning her character was given to her which was falling her out of violation of the foreign enlistment act. The extensive power of the British Government is not sufficient to detain an unarmed merchant vessel on the suspicion that she will or or may be armed and employed as a ship of war, especially in the same manner English soldiers who enlist under a foreign flag, and out of the jurisdiction of English laws, are left to their fate. The law cannot prevent this, and very rarely does it punish offenders.

Concerning her admission into British ports, he says that it was the result of the proclamation recognizing the two sections as belligerents. The Sea King received her commission in a ship of war, and was therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the British Government. On this, he says: "It was a necessary consequence of the fact of belligerency, and of the recognition of the state of war (by virtue of which alone the blockade was enforced with much severity against neutrals by the United States) that the validity of the commission should be recognized by the British Government, and therefore from the same ruling, and were no more than those extended to vessels of the United States. As to the destruction of the vessels taken over, for the purpose of enabling her to continue her destructive career, he says that such a proceeding is not in accordance with the principles of international law, and is ignorance of the termination of hostilities."

As for the claim that the British Government assumes the responsibility for damage done by accepting the steamer, he cites the cases of filibustering expeditions fitted out against friendly republics against Spain and Portugal, to prove that no responsibility rests with his Government.

The complaint that no prosecutions were instituted for the depredations and prizes were arraigned, but there was no evidence to prove them guilty. As to the rebel agent at Liverpool, Bullock, he says that Earl Russell in the letter "was transmitted in compliance with the request of Mr. Mason, the known accredited agent of the Confederate States."

Mr. Adams writes to Earl Clarendon again on the 19th of November, referring to the letter of Earl Russell, Clarendon's predecessor, and discussing its points at considerable length. He says that the Government has no responsibility for all injuries which may so ensue to a friendly nation when it fails to use due diligence to exert its power for prevention, and constitutes itself the sole judge of the extent to which it will refuse to resort to measures of force, and that when the old ones are proved by the injured party to have been wholly inadequate to the emergency.

Concerning the cases of the South American Republics, the United States did not recognize the insurgent powers in America as a body, different only in the fact of the presence of their own government in the midst of the waters of the ocean. But Great Britain did erect the insurgents in the United States into belligerents because they could not otherwise find a basis for organized an army on land, and before they had done anything to entitle them to such a recognition, never subsequently executed.

The insurgents of South America made a depot near the coast of the United States, and the rebels did at Nassau, and sent vessels forth to prey upon Spanish and Portuguese commerce. The case is identical. The Spanish Minister was promptly adjusted. The United States Government, in similar circumstances to those of the English Government, which was not heeded. The correspondence of the Spanish minister on that question is quoted by Mr. Adams to sustain his position.

As to the foreign enlistment act, Mr. Adams finds it to be a very long time since I had the honor of calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to the existence of the remarkable promptness with which action was had under them upon a request made by the representative of her Majesty's Government at Washington. When Mr. Crampton, on the 11th day of October, 1855, directed the attention of my predecessor to the circumstance that a vessel in New York, then believed by him to be fitting out for the service of the Crimea, was by virtue of the authority vested in it by one of the sections of this law that she was seized on the 13th of the following month and detained in custody, and, as represented by him, but expresses his disappointment at the course pursued towards her Majesty's representative was led to the conclusion that the attention of my Government to the character of

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, especially communications relating to business matters. Letters containing whatever relates to the commercial or agricultural interests of any locality, to the value of lands and rents in a section, to the demand for general, will be acceptable and useful. Items of local interest, mechanical and scientific discoveries and improvements of every description briefly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be written as concisely and legibly as possible, and be sent as frequently as possible.

Letters for the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE NATION'S RESOURCES.

We lately alluded to the resources of the nation as, unless profitable developed and wisely employed, of no more real value than the well known wealth that lies buried in the soil and mountains of South America is to the poor and thriftless republics of that country. Hence the facile hopes of paying the national debt and of augmenting indefinitely individual wealth by means of these immense resources, must be conditioned on the profitable development of them, or those hopes may be fairly pronounced visionary, delusive and consequently dangerous.

It is a wise maxim in war, that the force of an enemy should be rather overrated than underrated. And it is no less agreeable to a sound and practical philosophy, that in encountering the difficulties of a financial enterprise they should be admitted, in our plans and efforts, to the full extent of their reality. While, in view of our resources, we talk flippantly about wiping out the national debt, as we would with a sponge erase from a slate the formidable line of figures which represent it, we will not gird ourselves for the herculean labor of accomplishing the work. The development of these resources is itself a work—a hard and a slow work. If the silver lodes of Nevada and the gold ledges of Montana are to furnish the cash, they have to be worked in order to furnish it. This cannot be without toil and expenditure, and then it will take time. And if done by individual enterprise, but a small fraction will go towards the liquidation of the National debt. The same is true of all the other mineral resources of the country. Through taxation, according to the revenue laws, is the only channel by which the resources of the country can get into the National Treasury. We have not the means at hand for stating with accuracy the proportion of actually secured mineral wealth that has, in past years, inured directly to the Treasury of the Government. But it is of course comparatively small. The proportion that has come into the hands of individuals of our own country is not what it should be. In the transportation of gold from California we often notice that larger sums are destined to England than to the United States. A considerable portion of this, it is fair to conclude, is on individual account and does not pay even a small tax to the benefit of our National Exchequer.

And this leads us to observe, that the resources of the country are not wholly in its minerals, and that looking towards the auriferous regions will not pay our debts or keep our financial condition from derangement and ruin. The true and available resources of the country, after all, are treasured up in the industry, economy and integrity of the people; and hence it is that we look with alarm on the decline of those habits and sentiments which are historically, as well as philosophically, connected with real independence. We should have no hope of the payment of our debt, or of the permanent independence of our country, if the sentiment were to become universal that a hard hand or a home-spun garment were a disgrace. And we, in fact, have little expectation of seeing the precious metals the currency of the country till there is less of tinsel simulations of gold, and less of foreign gew-gaws and trumpery in use among the people. We are now at a rapid rate heaping up wealth, but it is to a large extent and rapidly passing into the hands of foreign manufacturers. The precious minerals go abroad in large amounts, and we get in return mostly the pabulum of pride and luxury to undermine the manly vigor and the high-toned moral, political and economical principles which alone are competent to the grand purpose of making our country free from debt and independent among the nations of the world.

JUST LOOK AT IT.

Although the State Suicide and Conquered Province theory is not likely ever to be adopted—for we find the authors every now and then abandoning it because it is impossible to practically apply it—nevertheless it is amusing, if not instructive, to observe the embarrassments and inconsistencies in which those who do pretend to hold to it frequently find themselves involved. For instance: one day Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, contends for hours that secession carried the Southern States out of the Union, and that the only true policy is that which regards them as Conquered Provinces. The next day we find the same distinguished and very able Senator arraigning the Secretary of the Treasury for alleged irregularity in collecting Federal taxes in the Southern States; when, under his professions, the only thing the Senator could do and be consistent, would be to arraign the Secretary for attempting to enforce the law at all in States lately in rebellion. It would seem, therefore, that when Mr. SUMNER, and other gentlemen, discuss one class of questions, they hold certain States to be Provinces, that they may inflict penalties for seceding; but, in discussing another class of questions, they hold them to be States regularly in the Union, that they may impose exactions not to be imposed on Provinces or Territories. Now, the Southern States are either in the Union or out of it,—not in to-day for one purpose, and out to-morrow for another. But we propose not to discuss that question.

The doctrine of State suicide is embarrassing to those holding to it, in several other respects,—more especially to those who, like the Senator from Massachusetts, voted in Congress, the last four years, for Government measures. For instance: the law imposing the $20,000,000 tax to be collected from all the States according to their proportions respectively, fixes the amount which each "State" shall pay. Commencing with "the State of Virginia," it enumerates and fixes the amount of every "State" in rebellion. This law was passed in 1862, and nobody pretended that they were Territories and not States then. It was on the theory that no State could secede, and on no other, that the war was conducted and legislation based, down to the end, and Mr. SUMNER and Mr. STEVENS were conspicuous in helping to mould legislation based on this only sound theory. There are a half a score of acts passed by the aid of their votes, wherein the Southern States were legislated about as members of the Union, liable to the obligations resting on all the States alike.

While the war was progressing, Commissioners followed the army enforcing those obligations, collecting taxes and the like, as fast as the way was cleared. They were States then, or the taxes were illegally imposed. If they have since become Territories, and are but Provinces now, equally illegal is the course still presisted in, and which Mr. SUMNER, approving it, seeks to regulate, of collecting Federal taxes of every description in all the Southern States, and of using the money as we use the money collected from the other States.

And Mr. Chief Justice CHASE, to whom we are to look, and do look, with great confidence, for sound law as well as correct morals, is not free from embarrassment in this connection. He is understood to stand in near relation to the State suicide doctrine in its origin. Nevertheless, since he became the head of the august body over which he presides as the Chief Justice of the land, he has participated in an allotment made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, of all the States in which courts shall be held by themselves respectively; and we find that Chief Justice CHASE has taken to himself the States—not Territories or Provinces—of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia, in which to hold courts, the same as before the rebellion. Two of these States were deepest in the rebellion, and, according to the doctrine of Mr. SUMNER—understood to be favored by the Chief Justice—they were farthest out of the Union, and are not States but Provinces now. Does the learned Chief Justice, like Mr. SUMNER, make a distinction, and regard them as States for one purpose, and as Territories for another?

The utter unsoundness and impracticability of this theory we might illustrate by a hundred citations. We might recall the attention of the reader to the fact, if the States did go out of the Union, we have lost our hold on JEFF. DAVIS as a traitor, and that, as has in one instance been conceded, we can treat him only as a prisoner of war. We might refer to the fact, if the States went out of the Union, the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment was irregular, and the proclamation that slavery was extinct was premature. We might draw attention to the logical proposition, that if the States did go out, the rebellion virtually triumphed, and that by the admission we concede all that was ever claimed of the right of a State to secede at will. But the public mind is already sufficiently instructed and made up. We have referred to the subject more for its novelty than for any real importance attaching to it.

In disposing of the question of reconstruction, it is not necessary to deal with abstractions. It is a question of fitness, guaranties, time. Perfect agreement cannot be expected. Animated, as we believe the President and a majority in Congress are, by the common desire to see the Union whole and harmonious again, a difference of views as to the best method can be safely tolerated.

WHAT ABOUT THE PRESIDENT?

ANDREW JOHNSON has been President about nine months. In many marked respects his career thus far has borne a striking similarity to portions of Mr. LINCOLN's. The latter had great and difficult questions to deal with, demanding the highest qualities of head and heart. He was compelled to exercise responsibility under which most men would have failed. Without precedent and amidst conflicting counsels, he had to fall back on his own judgment. He alienated friends, and it was the office of some to create distrust and organize opposition even in his own party, at a time, too, when he needed the support of all. He nevertheless kept right on in the path which his own judgment and conscience told him was the right one to follow. He triumphed, not only in putting down the rebellion, but in the hearts of his countrymen. Men confessed that they had been wrong, that he had been right on those things in regard to which there was the widest disagreement. How similar this to the history of ANDREW JOHNSON's nine months' Presidential career! In the midst yet of the great problem of reconstruction, some doubt, as it is natural they should, the wisdom of certain points of his policy. They doubted Mr. LINCOLN's. But in the end we believe the verdict of his countrymen will not be less unanimous in favor of his patriotism, honesty and statesmanship, than it was in favor of those qualities in Mr. LINCOLN.

—This much to introduce the following from *Harper's Weekly*, which we believe is a candid expression of the average of public sentiment:

Those who are disposed to consider the President's action in relieving his Provisional Governors, and authorizing those lately elected in the Southern States to exercise their functions, as hasty and even discourteous to Congress, should remember that it is merely another essential step in the course which he has pursued as Commander-in-Chief. The President properly wishes all the conditions of his experiment to be satisfied, and he does not assume to dictate in any least degree to Congress.

What was the problem he offered to the unorganized States? It was to present to Congress a form of government which Congress could recognize as Republican, and it was essential to its complete presentation that it could be seen in operation. Therefore he has authorized the governments to go into action. But he has neither promised that Congress shall recognize them as fully satisfactory, nor admit representatives without further conditions and consideration; nor has he restored the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to the unorganized States.

All that the President has done is to restore the forms and methods of civil government under the immediate observation of the United States. There are obvious advantages in such a course, for it tends to bring civil society back into its old channels. It habituates the people once more to the processes of peace, and shows them by renewed experience the superiority of civil to military rule. Had he withdrawn military rule altogether, his course would have been perilous in the extreme. But he says merely, "Let us see with how little of that rule we can safely get on."

It must not be forgotten that the question of reorganization is necessarily practical and experimental. It will be so in any case. What ever laws may be passed or amendments adopted, or pledges required and given, the work will still be an experiment, and must still be closely and carefully watched. Thus, General GRANT says that he is persuaded the great body of the Southern people have acquiesced in the result of the war, and he hopes that civil government may soon be re-established. But his good sense does not desert him. He does not say that because they have acquiesced, and because specific civil governments are desirable, therefore, the troops should be withdrawn, and the whole matter left in the hands of the acquiescent mass. On the contrary, he is of the opinion that for a long time there must be a military supervision of these States.

So with the President. He authorizes the Governors to exercise civil powers, but he does not restore the *habeas corpus*, and he does not declare the unorganized States to have resumed their functions in the Union. To do that would be to decide a question which he has expressly referred to Congress. It seems to us that the perpetual distrust of the President which appears in some quarters is wholly unjustifiable. His purpose is certainly beyond suspicion. His fidelity to the freedmen is proved. He has his own theories of the status of the States, of the limitations of his powers, and of the wise policy of reorganization. But it will be time enough to doubt and denounce him when he declares that he is willing, without another word and exactly as the case now stands, to recognize the entire exemption by the late rebel States of all their functions in the Union, to withdraw every soldier from the South, to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau, and to intrust the late slaves without further ceremony or security to the absolute control of the late masters.

THE Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL has been enlarged and materially improved. It is now one of the largest daily papers in the State. Its proprietors manifest great enterprise in giving it an extensive circulation. It appears to have the run of the cars both East and West of Pittsburgh. We have found it difficult to get any other journal. We are sorry that its proprietors do not warrant it in keeping up with progressive principles.—*Bedford Enquirer*.

We are obliged to the *Enquirer* for its friendly recognitions. We are gratified that people at a distance as well as near home notice and appreciate both the efforts and the influence of the COMMERCIAL, in connection with the material interests and business prosperity of the city and the country. Besides being in a progressive age, and of course having a share of the impulse of that spirit, we have our location and sphere of journalistic influence in the midst of an eminently energetic and active population, with which, according to the *Enquirer*, and according to the fact, our "go-aheadativeness," to use the *Enquirer's* commendatory phrase, has secured approval and patronage, that he calls "the run." All this is true enough, and we repeat our thanks to the courteous acknowledgment of the *Enquirer*. But what does he mean by our not, after all, "keeping up with progressive principles?"

We have our location not only in the midst of a population full of the energy of business, but also distinguished for the vigor of its patriotism and republicanism—a republicanism, not of whims, and fitful, factious impulses, but of true, rational and enduring principles. The republicanism of this region is of the sort that embraced the war for the maintenance of the Government and the Union, the sort that carried the war through in the maintenance of the Government and the Union, the sort that gratefully recognized the return of peace with the Government and the Union maintained perfect and entire. Now, if the COMMERCIAL had not kept up with "progressive principles," as far and as closely as this sort of republicanism admits of, it is a little strange that the failure should not have been discovered. But, on the contrary, the COMMERCIAL is conceded by our cotemporary to have the full and favoring breeze of approval in its sail. This under the circumstances is the true test of its political character and with this evidence of its appreciation, we cannot but feel gratified.

We think that under the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, the affairs of the nation were conducted wisely and well. We entertain the same opinion of the administration, thus far, of Mr. JOHNSON. We would not under any administration approve of the executive encroaching on the prerogatives of Congress, or assuming the responsibilities of it. Each has its province of action, defined by the Constitution. This distinction, with regard both to prerogatives and duties, is observed by the President in relation to the admission of members from the States, lately in insurrection, and in relation to the right of suffrage in those States. The action, that leaves both questions for further and cooler consideration, is agreeable to the uniform utterances of the COMMERCIAL—as it is, both to the President and Congress. We deem it safe and right, and conducive to the ultimate advantage both of the whites and blacks in the Southern States. If it tend to burst some political bubbles and to shatter some air castles of faction, it cannot be helped, nor is it to be regretted as long as the Republic receives no detriment and much benefit.

ERRORS IN TAXATION.

With the prospect before the country of heavy and long continued taxation, nothing should be done or spoken to diminish the cheerfulness and promptitude with which the people have compiled with this necessity. But in the inchoate condition of the system for the collection of internal revenue, mistakes could hardly fail to occur, and the correction of these occasional defects will tend to the perfecting of the system and to the fixing of the burden so as most easily to be borne.

One item has fallen under our notice. It is in the matter of book-making. As the taxes are now laid, the disproportion between the internal taxes on material and work, and the import duty on foreign books, is so greatly in favor of the latter, that our own publishers cannot stand the competition of foreign publishers. An example is given as follows: A magazine is published in London, of which ten thousand copies are sent to this country for sale. The selling price in England is 12½ cents. The importers state the market value in England to be three farthings, about a cent and a half. The duty which they pay on this is 25 per cent., or three fourths of a farthing, making the entire cost two cents a copy, and profitable enough to them all round. But they pay only $200 duty on the whole number, which they sell for $2,500. Now the cost of material and labor employed in making such a magazine in this country is 4 cents, and the various taxes 4 cents a copy. This is evidently a wrong, as it is virtually making the internal tax on the American materials and labor alone five times as much as all the duty on the imported article. The former should be diminished or the latter increased. Or, perhaps, both should be modified, and the ad valorem duty of the foreign article measured by a more just rule.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* favors a movement by the newspaper publishers in Pittsburgh in favor of their interests, in view of the increased cost of paper and labor. We cordially assent to the proposition—in fact we have repeatedly made it within the last two years.

American Wool Interest.

Deputations from the National wool Growers' and also from the Woolen Manufacturers' Association are now in New York, charged with the duty of conferring, and, if practicable, concurring as to such modifications of our present Tariff on Wool and Woolens as they may deem just and beneficent. Firmly believing that the road to enduring cheapness for the consumer lies through protection to the home producer, thus bringing producer and consumer closer together, and reducing the otherwise heavy cost of interchanging their products, we hold that the Woolen Manufacturers of our country have a direct and positive interest in the rapid and steady extension of Sheep Husbandry among us. If no pound of foreign Wool had been imported for the last twenty years, it is evident that our Woolen Manufacturers would now procure their raw material cheaper than they do. It is a shame that this great agricultural nation does not produce nearly all the Wool which clothes it; it would be better for every American interest if our number of Sheep were to-day double what it is. We trust the manufacturers see the matter in this light, and will recommend to whatever modification of the Wool duty shall be deemed expedient by the Wool-Growers.

Referring to the prospects and prices of wool, the Ohio *Farmer* says: A very intelligent, well-posted gentleman, who has had long and large experience in wool-producing and wool-buying, writes as follows from New York—and we call the special attention of our wool-growers to his facts and suggestions:—"The fact that foreign wool, of a class averaging as fine or finer than the average of the wools of this country, is imported and sold in this market under the present tariff at 24 to 30 cents per pound, is what keeps wool (domestic wool) down to a price as low as we have frequently had it on a gold basis; and when this is coupled with the fact that, when the grower goes to buy a yard of cassimere he has to pay 75 to $5 50 for the same quantity, though really not so much wear as he used to buy for $1 to $1 50, is quite sufficient of itself to show that the tariff is not properly adjusted at present. But when we consider the other fact that shilifui manufacturers are making from 50 to 150 per cent. clear profits, it shows the palpably outrageous injustice and inequality of the present schedule. The wool-growers will never remedy this state of things by simply grumbling and submitting to it. They must present petitions into Congress for an increased duty on imported wool, giving their representatives to understand that if they do not see to it that a change is made before the present Congress adjourns, they will combine, regardless of politics, and send men to Congress who will represent them. Again, let them give manufacturers to understand plainly that if they oppose an increase of the duty on wool in some degree corresponding to present duty on manufactured goods, they will go in for a reduction of the duty on manufactured goods. If wool growers will go to work in earnest and get every man in every township they can to sign petitions and flood Congress with them, they can change the whole aspect of the wool market in six weeks."

A MAMMOTH UNDERTAKING.—An enterprise which, in point of magnitude and mechanical skill, will compare most favorably with the most stupendous human undertakings that have arrested public attention in ancient or modern times, and which, if brought to a successful termination, will take rank among the wonders of the world, was recently inaugurated by a party of capitalists in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, the great iron-ore producing region of the Keystone State. The project alluded to, is the construction of a spiral railway leading from the base to the summit of the immense iron-ore mountain at Cornwall. Commencing at the level of the Cornwall railroad, it winds around the mountain with a gentle incline, now passing over a high embankment with a trestle-work, now on one side, again creaking over ponderous trestle-work, built across a ravine when lawns several hundred feet in elevation rattling through immense cuts in the solid bodies of the iron-ore, ascending gradually upward until it accomplishes the greatest altitude of the mountain. The task is a Herculean one, the incalculable advantages which will accrue from its achievement will compensate a hundred fold for the labor and money expended. Already a great portion of the route is in readiness to receive the sills, and the work is being vigorously pushed forward. The entire length of the railway, when finished, will be something over two miles, and a work the equal of which is probably to be found nowhere in the world. The progress of this gigantic feat is regarded with the greatest interest by the rebel States, and if everything turns out as favorable as present indications warrant, the projectors, in anticipating the great work of Columbia and Portsmouth, at Cornwall, will furnish a standing monument to the infinite power of the Creator, and the genius, enterprise and skill of the American people. *Vive l' America!*

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE SOUTHERN CEMETERIES.—The Pennsylvania State Commissioner appointed to visit the South and examine into the condition of the cemeteries wherein Pennsylvania soldiers lie buried, has made a report through Colonel Gregg, which reveals a condition of affairs anything but comforting to the relatives of the deceased. The ground occupied by the Andersonville cemetery is an area of about two and a half acres, on which are buried three thousand and odies, while altogether there are not a dozen graves marked. At Danville, Va., the total number of Union soldiers interred is one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, eighty-four of whom were Pennsylvanians. The graves containing the Union dead, who were buried prior to October 21, 1864, at Danville, are all marked with the name, rank, company and regiment. No difficulty can attend the verification of bodies buried in this cemetery. At Petersburg all the graves are marked with headboards bearing the name of the soldier, rank, company and regiment, rendering recognition practicable. From this it will be seen that the probabilities of removal being possible are extremely slight. The State is endeavoring to make arrangements whereby each deceased can have the identified bodies removed to this State without any great expense.

WISCONSIN.—The Whole debt of the State is $2,684,553. During 1865 State bonds to the amount of $568,200 have been redeemed. Provision has also been made for the payment in February next of $638 temporary loans, and $359,758 currency receipts, which will leave the whole debt of the State $1,776,770, about two dollars for each person in the State; and of which $1,557,109 is due to the educational fund. In other words, Wisconsin will be her own creditor. The estimated receipts for 1865 are $1,952,041, and expenditures (including payments on the State debt of $92,000), $1,577,003. There has been paid out of the State Treasury for war purposes $3,900,000. There has been raised by cities, towns and counties, for war purposes during the year, $7,752,505; total by the State, $11,652,505. In consideration of these heavy burdens, the Governor advises that all unnecessary appropriations be avoided by the Legislature. The Governor advises that all the trust funds held by the State be invested exclusively in State bonds. The whole amount of taxable lands in the State is 17,565,816.52 acres; valuation of the same, $91,459,-085.54. Valuation of city and village property, $33,151,291. Aggregate valuation of all real property, $124,604,964.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—We have dates from the Crescent City to the 4th inst. The holidays were drawing to a close, and the year had begun under circumstances, commercially, as favorable, says the *Times*, as could be expected. An important act of the Legislature had just been passed and made public, for the purpose of providing means to rebuild the levees, and the attention of Northern capitalists was drawn particularly to its provisions. New York is reminded by the press that a fine chance is now presented to aid in the resumption of the cultivation of cotton, without running any risk of loss or misapplied energies. The amount to be raised is one million of dollars, and the security for its payment is the hypothecation of over four and a half million acres of land. Rate of interest, eight per cent. It is not expected that a fourth of the sum can be taken in New Orleans.

IN A BAD WAY.—The University of Virginia is in a bad condition. Its professors have been receiving only about one hundred dollars a year salary each, for four years past. The faculty are of the opinion that the institution cannot be permanently maintained without a large contribution from the State, approximating $15,000. They say that if is is allowed in the future to "depend on its own unaided resources, it must decline into a seminary of very subordinate degree, or become extinct altogether." There is a balance on hand in the possession of the Proctor, of funds belonging to the University, of $4,016 85; but it is Confederate Treasury notes. The funded debt is $38,000. There are fifty-five students in attendance, a majority of whom are disabled Confederate soldiers. Nearly half of them pay no fees.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.—The report of the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, states that returns were received up to the 25th of October of 917 woolen mills, with 4,100 sets of cards and a weekly consumption of scoured wool of 2,225,545 pounds, of which 1,619,038 pounds was domestic, 313,497 pounds, or 28¼ per cent., foreign wool; 559 pounds scoured wool is the weekly average per set. Of 621 woolen mills no statement has been received. From the official report of the United States Tax Commissioners, the woolen goods manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1865, was $121,808,259 35.

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A Short Method with Free Traders.

Mr. D. J. Morrell, says the New York *Tribune*, is an extensive producer of iron at Johnstown, Pa., whom *The Evening Post* saw fit to have a talk with. Mr. Morrell turns upon his assailant, and says in substance: "The question of protection is purely a Labor question, since the cost of a ton of iron is almost entirely made up of the labor which produces it. I can make iron as cheap as my British rivals, and can will supply me with labor at the prices they pay; but, since I have to pay more than double, while the cost of transporting my iron to the great seaboard cities is about the same as that of bringing British iron from the producers to the same markets, I can't make iron without protection so long as I must pay $2 per day for labor for which my British rival pays less than $1. When you say Free Trade, then, you mean either that I shall not make iron at all, or that my workmen shall receive no higher wages than those employed by my British rivals—which is it?" It seems to us that Mr. Morrell—a large business man and producer, and no politician by trade—puts his opponents into a dilemma wherefrom they can with difficulty extricate themselves.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS—HIS VIEWS.—A letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens, dated at Crawfordville, Georgia, 25th ult., contains the following paragraph:

"As to how I am doing, I can only say, that in the matter of health, I have improved greatly since my return home; but in the condition of the country as a whole, I am confident that our Woolen Manufacturers would now procure their raw material cheaper than they do. It is a shame that this great agricultural nation does not produce nearly all the Wool which clothes it; it would be better for every American interest if our number of Sheep were to-day double what it is. We trust the manufacturers see the matter in this light, and will recommend to whatever modification of the Wool duty shall be deemed expedient by the Wool-Growers.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE SOUTHERN CEMETERIES.—The Pennsylvania State Commissioner appointed to visit the South and examine into the condition of the cemeteries wherein Pennsylvania soldiers lie buried, has made a report through Colonel Gregg, which reveals a condition of affairs anything but comforting to the relatives of the deceased. The ground occupied by the Andersonville cemetery is an area of about two and a half acres, on which are buried three thousand and odies, while altogether there are not a dozen graves marked. At Danville, Va., the total number of Union soldiers interred is one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, eighty-four of whom were Pennsylvanians. The graves containing the Union dead, who were buried prior to October 21, 1864, at Danville, are all marked with the name, rank, company and regiment. No difficulty can attend the verification of bodies buried in this cemetery. At Petersburg all the graves are marked with headboards bearing the name of the soldier, rank, company and regiment, rendering recognition practicable. From this it will be seen that the probabilities of removal being possible are extremely slight. The State is endeavoring to make arrangements whereby each deceased can have the identified bodies removed to this State without any great expense.

WISCONSIN.—The Whole debt of the State is $2,684,553. During 1865 State bonds to the amount of $568,200 have been redeemed. Provision has also been made for the payment in February next of $638 temporary loans, and $359,758 currency receipts, which will leave the whole debt of the State $1,776,770, about two dollars for each person in the State; and of which $1,557,109 is due to the educational fund. In other words, Wisconsin will be her own creditor. The estimated receipts for 1865 are $1,952,041, and expenditures (including payments on the State debt of $92,000), $1,577,003. There has been paid out of the State Treasury for war purposes $3,900,000. There has been raised by cities, towns and counties, for war purposes during the year, $7,752,505; total by the State, $11,652,505. In consideration of these heavy burdens, the Governor advises that all unnecessary appropriations be avoided by the Legislature. The Governor advises that all the trust funds held by the State be invested exclusively in State bonds. The whole amount of taxable lands in the State is 17,565,816.52 acres; valuation of the same, $91,459,-085.54. Valuation of city and village property, $33,151,291. Aggregate valuation of all real property, $124,604,964.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—We have dates from the Crescent City to the 4th inst. The holidays were drawing to a close, and the year had begun under circumstances, commercially, as favorable, says the *Times*, as could be expected. An important act of the Legislature had just been passed and made public, for the purpose of providing means to rebuild the levees, and the attention of Northern capitalists was drawn particularly to its provisions. New York is reminded by the press that a fine chance is now presented to aid in the resumption of the cultivation of cotton, without running any risk of loss or misapplied energies. The amount to be raised is one million of dollars, and the security for its payment is the hypothecation of over four and a half million acres of land. Rate of interest, eight per cent. It is not expected that a fourth of the sum can be taken in New Orleans.

IN A BAD WAY.—The University of Virginia is in a bad condition. Its professors have been receiving only about one hundred dollars a year salary each, for four years past. The faculty are of the opinion that the institution cannot be permanently maintained without a large contribution from the State, approximating $15,000. They say that if is is allowed in the future to "depend on its own unaided resources, it must decline into a seminary of very subordinate degree, or become extinct altogether." There is a balance on hand in the possession of the Proctor, of funds belonging to the University, of $4,016 85; but it is Confederate Treasury notes. The funded debt is $38,000. There are fifty-five students in attendance, a majority of whom are disabled Confederate soldiers. Nearly half of them pay no fees.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.—The report of the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, states that returns were received up to the 25th of October of 917 woolen mills, with 4,100 sets of cards and a weekly consumption of scoured wool of 2,225,545 pounds, of which 1,619,038 pounds was domestic, 313,497 pounds, or 28¼ per cent., foreign wool; 559 pounds scoured wool is the weekly average per set. Of 621 woolen mills no statement has been received. From the official report of the United States Tax Commissioners, the woolen goods manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1865, was $121,808,259 35.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Mr. J. E. Connor, of Bridgewater, Mass., has introduced a new cotton gin for ginning cotton, which consists in the employment of a spirally grooved metal roller, in connection with a roller of wood, or other suitable material, and a beater and fan.

One of the most prosperous railways in the country is the "Western"—running from Albany to Worcester and Boston. Its net profits for 1865, are over $1,200,000. It pays interest on State loan, contributes $50,000 to a sinking fund, dividends ten per cent. on the capital, and has $147,000 left.

The Committee on Printing of the New York Assembly have intimated their intention to cut down the expenses of the State in the matter of public printing, at least $50,000. This item alone footed up last year to $211,000.

The Lake Tunnel at Chicago is rapidly progressing. Immense fields of ice, during the late severe weather, dashed against the "crib," which is situated out in the lake some two miles and created no little alarm among the workmen, but as yet the "crib" has not been moved. The boring toward the shore has reached a distance of fifteen feet. The clay at this point is much easier worked than that at the shore end, and, consequently, they will, probably, be able to advance at the rate of seven feet per day; the rock at the shore end being at the rate of fifteen feet per day. The tunnel now extends from the shore a distance of four thousand feet, wanting only three hundred and twenty feet of being a mile.

H. H. Abbe, of East Hampton, Conn., has patented a call bell of that class which are provided with a vertical rod passing through the bell and connecting with the hammer-arm in such a manner that the hammer will be made to strike the bell as the rod is pressed down. The invention consists in a novel and improved manner of connecting the hammer-arm with the rod, whereby the hammer is made to strike the bell twice during each depression of the rod, and a wider sweep or greater length of stroke given the hammer than usual.

The new five-cent fractional currency will probably be issued next week. About $80,000 worth of defaced and mutilated currency is daily destroyed at Washington by burning, and $50,-000 worth is printed.

A rolling mill at Chattanooga is turning out one mile and a quarter of railroad iron per day.

Deering, the inventor, has just patented an annuciator for hotels and large boarding houses. The object of the invention is to obviate the use of a series of bells one for each room in the house or those with which the annunciator is connected. It consists in a novel arrangement of parts whereby, with the use of only two bells of different intonations, a great combination of sounds can be produced sufficient for the number of the numbers of a considerable many rooms, say from one to thirty, without confusion or any confusion of sounds, which would prevent their being plainly understood or read, after the system of such sounds has been once explained.

The *Scientific American* says that the ice house of a gentleman named T. R. Lyons, of Lyons' Falls, N. Y., has not been empty for twenty years, nor has a pound of ice been put into it. The building is constructed after the ordinary method; and when it is desired to fill it, a rope or jet is placed upon the water pipe, and as the water comes through it is chilled and drops into the ice house, where it forms a solid mass of ice.

The Central Park of New York, even in its unfinished state, is a marvelous triumph of skill and outlay. Every apparent irregularity in the way of rock and hill, has been shaped into conformity with the intention. Miniature mountains are there, planted with flowering shrubs; the unsightly masses of stone are covered with trained parasites, ferns, and other beautifying plants; stone-built Italian terraces look down upon a grand sheet of water, on which ornamental boats are constantly plying, freighted with gayly-dressed and happy-looking people; finer carriage-drives there cannot be in the world; while the number of bridges, solidly built, and each differing from the rest in form and style, give singular effect to the pictorial landscape. The only thing wanting to make it perfection time alone can produce—abundant foliage.

The arrangements of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company as to new capital are now completed, and several hundred miles of the cord are finished. The Great Eastern is chartered to go to sea in June, 1866, for the double purpose of laying an entirely new cable, and of raising the broken end of the 1,100 miles of cable laid last year, so as to splice additional cable to, and thus complete, the line to the public a second means of communication.

Mr. Silleck, an engineer, recently stated before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute of New York, in an address on boiler plates, the material manufactured now-a-days for the purpose is exceedingly defective. Piles are built up of all sorts of scrap, to the weight of 700 or 800 pounds, a welding heat is taken, and they are rolled down into plate. The outside of these plates look very smooth and handsome, fa. The attempt is made to clean them in acid, they are eaten into ridges, and sometimes holes are made entirely through them. Or if a piece is hammered cold on the edge, it is split into fragments, from the imperfect welding of the scraps together. These large plates are also defective when made from blooms. When a bloom weighing 80 or 90 pounds, is put under a heavy hammer, the dross in the middle of it is forced out, but a bloom weighing 600 or 700 pounds may be worked with a great mass of scoria in the middle and that, though the iron may be good, the plate is defective.

PERSONAL.

—General Garabaldi has addressed a letter to the Syndic of Naples, where the cholera panic is raging, offering his personal services to wait on the sick. There is something very noble in the idea of the General, who has just retired from the world of politics, offering to go to Naples and risk his life in the cholera hospitals. Of course his aid would have been little more than that of any other person, but the prestige of his going would have strengthened the hands of the authorities.

—Miss Catharine Bateman's success in England was unprecedented, if not accounts be true. The British press are in raptures over our fair country woman, and are impatiently awaiting her return. The London *Era* says: "She has carried away with her the sympathies, and hearts, too, of all the English play goers. Verily, Miss Bateman is shortly to retire from the stage by reason of her intended marriage.

—The fourth anniversary of the death of the late Prince Albert of England was observed with the usual solemnity by all the members of the Royal family. Solemn services were held in the Royal churches, and the family, including the Queen, adorned the sacred edifices with immortelles and chrysanthimums. The mausoleum was beautifully decorated with choice exotics and evergreens.

—Mr. William Sprague, the Rhode Island Senator, and his brother Amasa Sprague, employ six thousand hands at their manufacturing establishment.

—The Executive Committee of the Borokiyn War Fund Committee, appointed to accomplish the object of erecting a monument to our late President in that city, has approved a design furnished by Mr. H. K. Brown—a bronze statue eight and a half feet high. The statue is to be represented as wearing a cloak and bear

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

POULTRY.

No one should keep too large a stock of poultry. They do not thrive well, kept together in large numbers. They become sickly, infested with lice, and lay but few eggs. They need a good range where they can find plenty of insects—and it kept in large numbers, these insects are distributed among so many that they do but little good to any. Some think that by supplying meat the loss of insects can be overcome; but we have never seen this effectual. It is true, in winter hens must be supplied with meat if you expect them to lay. We have kept various numbers of hens, and have come to the conclusion that the most profitable number for eggs is about thirty. We got more eggs when we kept thirty hens, than when we kept seventy. And we believe that every one who will try the experiment will find that our experience will be the same one.

A warm hen-house is needed in winter, if you would have your hens lay. If allowed to roost in trees, and are exposed to the storms of rain and snow, and to the intense cold that prevails, you need not expect fresh eggs. But with a warm house, plenty of feed and water, and some meat, your hens will reward you with nice fresh eggs, which are such a great luxury served up in so many forms upon every gentleman's table.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE BEST HORSE STABLE.

The best for us and for our horses, is the best we can afford. If one can do no better by his horses than to give them an open shed, then of course the open shed is the best stable his horses can have. So if we can afford the *very best*, yet if we know what that is we shall come nearer to it, with what means we have.

It is probable that a horse will take more comfort and do better in a box stall, or "loose box," 10 feet square, (10 by 8 will do very well,) than in any other stall. The floor of such a stall, if made of 4 by 4 blocks set edgewise, 4 or an inch apart, and level, over a grouted and cemented floor, inclining forward a little to carry off the urine, will always be dry, and if covered with a foot of straw will be very soft and comfortable. The droppings may be easily removed with a fork. There should be abundant light, free ventilation, and a feeding box and manger. The manger might be made from the floor about three feet high, having light sides, the top protected by an iron rail, or else of wood bound with iron, being two feet from the head of the stall; the floor inside should be set in 6 inches at the bottom, that is, be 18 inches from the head of the stall. Inside the manger a tight false bottom, one foot from the floor, should be placed. This box is to hold dry fodder, and there should be an iron follower (to lie on the hay) three feet long and fourteen inches wide, made of two rods of half-inch iron, 18 inches apart, bent at right angles at each end, so as to form with the other rods a parallelogram, and these fought and welded. There should be two cross pieces welded in a foot apart, and the ends should extend upwards the height of 3 inches, and of the form of a hook, by which the follower may be hung on the back of the manger box. There should be in openings at the bottom at one end of the manger, so as to sweep it out easily. Between this and one side of the stall should be set a box for grain and roots, capable of containing about a bushel. This should be at the same level with the top of the manger, and may well be of the same width, and about one foot in length, and one foot deep, the front and rear sides sloping towards the center a little, to prevent the horse throwing his feed out, a single rod of iron may be bringed to the back of the feed box to tell across it, and rest on a slat in the front. The manger and feed box should be made of two-inch oak stuff, and very strong. There may be, also, an arrangement for feeding without entering the stall, and for a breeding mare it is quite an advantage to have an outside door open into a small yard, where in comfortable weather she can move about and take an airing at pleasure.

LOSS OF AMMONIA.

To prevent this escape of ammonia and the gas of soluble ingredients is of the first importance. It can be accomplished with little trouble. The first requisite is to have all the buildings together. In the grain district, where straw is abundant, it is to my opinion better to have them arranged on three sides of a barn-yard, rather than to have grain barn, horse and cow tables, pig pens, etc., all in one building. A barn-yard surrounded with buildings and sheds on the West, North, and East, and open only to the South for if more convenient to the South-east, is a pleasant place to winter young stock, store pigs, etc. The centre should be concave, and round this hollow there should be a road, in front of the buildings made enough to allow a wagon. This should be dry and firm. The dirt taken out from the centre can usually be disposed of to advantage in raising this road and leveling the irregularities. It should slope a little from the buildings towards the centre, so that the water can run off readily. This is very important. Nothing is so unpleasant as a wet barn-yard, where you must wade through mud, to go from one building to another without getting ankle-deep in mud. A man with a plow, a dirt-scraper, and a pair of horses, can soon make all the road necessary. Of course the side towards the gate, where the manure is drawn out, should have only a gentle slope.

Into this hollow, or as it is called in some sections of England, the "mixen," all the manure should be thrown *and mixed together.* This is the essential point. Pig manure is cold and sluggish, and cow dung does not ferment very readily, while horse litter and sheep droppings are very active. But in the case of the latter the leading of the sheep prevents any serious loss from too rapid fermentation; but a couple of horse manure will cause the loss half its value. Let all be mixed together and there will be no loss of ammonia.

The loss from drainage is much more serious than is generally supposed—far greater than from the loss of ammonia. *The buildings should be all roofed* to carry off the water. Then, if we have wide sheds, and the barn-yard is not too large, the manure will absorb all the liquid, and the little rain which falls on the surface, but it is better to have a tank in which any excess of liquor there may be may be pumped back when the heap is dry. Thus the simplest, the cheapest, and the best method of saving manure I have ever seen.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

ENGLISH PEA SOUP.—Take a half a shin of beef, some beef and ham-bones, and, if possible, a knuckle of veal, and boil all together, in a gallon of water, with a little salt. Clear it of the scum, as it rises, and have ready a quart of split peas, which have been soaked in cold water over night. Boil the meat very slowly, for two hours, then put in the peas, which will have absorbed the water with a dash of celery, and two or three carrots, scraped and cut in pieces. Stir in, also, a little dried mint, and season to taste. Cook slowly, stirring often with a wooden spoon, for four hours.

SAMP.—Soak a quart of Indian corn over night and put it on the fire first thing after breakfast, with three pounds of beef, not too salt, and one of pork. Cover with water, and let it cook slowly five hours, being very careful not to let it burn.

BAKED APPLE-DUMPLINGS.—Select smooth, even-sized apples; peel, core them, and fill the cavity with sugar and a little cinamon. Divide your paste into as many parts as you have apples. Roll each one out square, and inclose the apple in it, slightly wetting the edge, to make it stick. Bake them in a shallow pan, and eat with a dry sauce made of butter and sugar beaten together.

A COLD RELISH.—Cut old scraps of meat into small pieces. If there is veal and ham among it, so much the better. Add three table spoonfuls or farina, some parsley, green or dried, a little sage, a little celery, parsnip, or carrot, or all three, chopped fine, and pepper and salt. Cover with water, and stew for two hours, very gently. Pour into a dish, and when cold it will be solid, and should be cut in thin slices, for the table.

POTTED HAM.—(A nice supper dish.)—Take the remains of a boiled ham, cut in small pieces, and pound it, little by little in a mortar, softening it during the process with a little melted butter. Add Cayenne pepper to taste, and put it in small bowls, glasses, or potting jars, pressing it down very smooth. Over the surface pour a little more melted butter, cover tight and set away. It will keep for weeks.

PUFF OMELETTE.—MRS. H. PRICE.—Beat the yoke of six eggs light, mix with a small teacup of milk and a little salt. Beat together, of sweet butter and flour, each a table spoonful, until smooth; add the mixture to the custard, and beat the whole well together. Pour into a buttered omelette or frying-pan, and when it appears to thicken, add the whites, well beaten; dust over a trifle of salt, and when the whole is stiff, remove carefully on to the dish.

LEONIDAS'S FAVORITE DISH.—Take two pounds of veal from the leg or neck, and cut into nice pieces, which fry a light brown with a slice or ham or salt pork, which may afterwards be cut in pieces; have ready a sauce, made by mixing cold gravy or soup stock with a tablespoonful of flour, a little thyme, pepper, salt, and some button mush-rooms; pour this over the veal and ham, and let the whole simmer together for half an hour. Of course the fat and ham should be removed from the grease in which they were fried and placed in a clean pan before the sauce is poured over them.

MOCK BEEFSTEAK.—Take a leg of veal and corn it slightly, by sprinkling salt over it; let it lay a week, then cut from it steaks, which fry in the fat from a few thin slices of browned salt pork, or broil and serve with butter and pepper; no salt will be needed.

MOCK DUCK.—Procure a steak cut from the rump of beef, and fill it with dressing made of chopped bread, pork, sage, onions, and sweet marjoram, and well seasoned; sew it up, put a slice or two of pork, or some of the dressing on the top, and set it in a pan, into which pour a pint of water; cover down tight, and let it cook slowly in the oven three hours; then take off the lid, brown quickly, and serve hot.

CROWDIE.—For a capital Spring chowder, put a layer of fresh fish, cod, or haddock, then a layer or split crackers, sliced onions, and raw potatoes sliced very thin; strew a little salt and pepper over this layer, then put in more pork fish, crackers, onions and potatoes, and so on until the ingredients are exhausted; over this mixture pour a bowl of liquid, composed of one tablespoonful of flour mixed very smooth with milk and water; add milk and water to the floor until there is sufficient to just cover the contents of the pot; cover down tight, and cook slowly two or three hours.

STOMACH.—This is the earliest and most welcome Spring vegetable, but it is very apt to be spoiled in the cooking. It is important to know that it does not boil nearly so long as spinach; three minutes being quite sufficient to keep moist and free from burning; boil fifteen minutes, after a change of cold washing and picking, in a covered sauce-pan without water, and with a little salt; drain thoroughly, and pour over egg sauce; garnish with hard boiled eggs in rings.

Egg and parsley sauce are greatly improved by mixing the flour with milk instead of water.

OMELETTE.—Six eggs makes a good sized omelette; break them into a bowl; beat them up with a fork, with a seasoning of salt, pepper, some chopped parsley, and a little melted butter; pour the mixture into a hot pan, in which a piece of butter, the size of an English walnut, has been melted; cook gradually, turning up the edges, and roll it over just before placing it on the dish; ham chopped fine, instead of parsley, makes "Ham Omelette."

HOW TO BOIL EGGS.—Put the required number of eggs into a saucepan, containing boiling water sufficient to cover them, and put it in a place on the range where it will keep boiling hot, but not boil. Let them stand seven minutes. When taken up they will be found thickly and delicately jellied throughout, and perfectly digestible. It is a much better and more certain way than boiling them.

Another method is, to let them boil gently for thirty minutes. This is an excellent plan for persons who like hard boiled eggs, or for invalids as eggs cooked for this length of time can be easily digested by the most delicate stomachs.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Beat up a dozen eggs and turn them into a pan, in which a little butter has been allowed to melt; throw in finely chopped boiled ham or parsley, and a little pepper and salt, and toss about rapidly to prevent sticking. Serve up on buttered toast.

PEACHED EGGS.—Carefully break fresh eggs into a shallow pan of boiling water; have ready slices of buttered toast, and when the white part has set round the yolks, take them up with a skimmer and lay each one upon a slice of bread. They are seasoned at table.

FRIED EGGS.—The association of eggs with ham is of such honored antiquity, that it would be unwise to disturb it.

Break eggs, then, one by one, into a saucer, and slip them into a pan in which ham has been lightly and quickly browned, (not dried up,) and fry them a light brown on the under side; by this time they will have assumed consistency on the top, and must be taken up carefully with a fish slice or skimmer, without turning, and placed round the edge of the dish, the ham occupying the center.

PRESERVING EGGS.—The best method of preserving eggs is to make a brine of salt and lime, and put the eggs into it. They will keep for a year.

HOTCH POTCH.—Green tomatoes, cabbage and cucumbers, one pint each, half pint onions; chop all very fine, salt well, let them stand one night, after which strain through a sieve, add pepper, horseradish, white mustard seed, and half pint of sugar; mix well, lightly, fill your jar and fill with good vinegar.

HOMINY CAKE.—Mix with cold hominy an equal amount of white flour, until perfectly smooth; add a teaspoonful of salt, and thin off with buttermilk, into part of which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved; when of the consistency of griddle-cakes, add a dessert spoonful of melted butter, and bake as usual; with maple syrup they are delicious, and the absence of eggs will not be missed.

GRAHAM BISCUIT.—These are quickly made and very nice for breakfast. Take a quart of Graham or unbolted flour, and mix it to the consistency of drop cake, with buttermilk, an even teaspoonful of melted butter, and drop the mixture on a shallow pan; bake in a quick oven, fifteen or twenty minutes.

DRESS AND FASHION.

New York Fashions.

[From the Boudoir.]

There is nothing particularly new in the streets, the Empire bonnet, basquine and robe Gabrielle being the prevailing styles. Furs are only occasionally worn on the coldest or most unpleasant days—ladies having the idea that they look clumsy, as they do when compared with the graceful and *recherche* scarfs of the season. Many of these scarfs are woven with medallions or other designs on the ends, which are polated, and terminate in tassels instead of fringe. A nice substitute for these woven scarfs—especially for families where economy is an object—is red silk or poplin in bright colors. A yard and three quarters cut length-wise will make two scarfs, and in this may be fringed to the depth of five inches with good effect.

Fashion is mostly of a domestic character this month. Holiday reception dresses, party dresses, and sociable dresses and appointments, monopolize all there is of novelty at this writing. Among the former, the most elegant that came under our notice was a yellow silk, the corsage waist and gored skirt pleated in box plaits. A flounce of lace ran around the bottom about an inch from the edge, which was headed by a ruching of silk of the same color, but of a deeper shade—bordering, indeed, on orange. A still narrower ruching of the same color headed the flounce, and the box pleats were embroidered in chenille, a shade lighter than the ruching. An under waist, with short falls of lace for sleeves, and a lace berthe around the shoulders —both of which were dotted with golden marguerites—finished the most brilliant, yet soft and sentimental reception robe. We need not say it was cut with a train, and was short enough to display the tops of the slippers, which in this instance, were of white kid, with lace rosettes and *marguerites* of gold, mauvaline. The hair was arranged in the style which we illustrate under the name of "Empire Head Dress."

Concerning the corset or corsage waist, it is a development of the peasant waist, which in black silk, a few years ago, set off so beautifully the trim figures of our girls, and even tempted young and pretty mammas into adopting it. It was superseded by the ungainly broad belt and buckle, and many moan that it was no longer admissable, even on ordinary occasions. But it only retired for a while, to reappear, not as an accessory, but as a component part, of the most superb costumes. In most instances, it is free from the skirt, and descends a little below the line of the waist; but it is fast becoming attached, especially for young misses, whose undeveloped figures are unadapted for detached waists and skirts. For children, too, they are often made with shoulder straps, and worn over Garibaldi's of the same color, or over white Garibaldi's with half-fitting jackets of the same color trimmed to match the skirt.

The other styles of waists, the Infanta and Jeanne d'Albret, are coming into fashion. The Infanta may be worn either high or low. It has in front two square basques, rather short, behind three rounded basques; on the front ones two little round pockets are stimulated, and the basques are trimmed either with silk or velvet ribbon, or with *passementerie*, studded with jet or mother-of-pearl beads. The same trimming is placed in front of the body.

Another—quite another—style, is the Jeanne d'Albret. It is severe, and suitable only for rich and heavy materials, and those only in dark colors. The body is rather pointed in front, but behind square with the skirt. It opens in front with small lapels, and is trimmed with three rows of buttons arranged fan-wise, one row up the middle, and one on either side, terminating at the shoulder seam. The same on sleeves. The skirt is arranged in one large pleat behind, and two at the sides. At the bottom, the two large side pleats are caught up and fastened by a cord of silver bullion, so as to display the petticoat, which must contrast in color. For instance: black velvet dress, violet colored silk petticoat; brown silk dress, blue silk petticoat; claret colored silk, black silk petticoat, embroidered with claret color. The "Diana" coiffure is suitable for the Jeanne d'Albret dress.

A great improvement has taken place in France in corsets, both in the shape and materials used, and a few have found their way here in sample. We have also seen a few made in Paris, or brought home by them on their return. The most elegant makes are cut very low, and quite sloping at the hips, so as not to interrupt the free natural play of the muscles. They are made beautifully adapted to the curves of the waist. Some are like the corsage waist (which we illustrate), which is cut from the corset pattern, and worn over one, which accounts for the perfection of fit. Ladies can not pay too much attention or be too particular about their corsets, as nothing will fit well, no art can make a dress cut or worn over them anything but ill fitting."

DRY GOODS.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92 Market Street,

WILL SELL

For $6 75 CLOAKS worth.....$10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth.....$15 00.
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth.....$18 00.
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth.....$22 00.
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth.....$25 00.

POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c.; been selling at 81 12½.

DRESS GOODS, 37½c. cheap at 62½c.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c. sold elsewhere at 81 25.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, 82 12½, cheap at $2 50.

ALL SILKS greatly reduced.

PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains, dec13

WINTER GOODS AT

LOW PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Canton Flannel Drawers.
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Shetland Shirts and Drawers,

AND OTHER

WINTER UNDERWEAR

Have been MARKED DOWN IN PRICE. A full assortment of

WINTER GLOVES AND STOCKINGS,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

All WINTER GOODS will be offered at BARGAINS during this month at Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

Ja10

5000 LBS. DRIED PEACHES, halves;
20,000 lbs. Peaches, quarters.
300 bushels Corn Meal.
300 dozen 2 lbs. Canned Peaches.
700 lbs. packed Butter.
30 tierces Leaf Lard.
50 kegs Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs New Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders.
Bell Butter, Eggs and fresh Poultry, for sale at

COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,

Ja4 12 Smithfield street.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second Street,

Have in store and are receiving a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices, and consisting in part, of the following articles, viz:

250 bags Prime to Choice Coffee;
50 hhds Cuba Sugar;
25 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
50 bbls crushed and Granulated Sugar;
100 do A and B Sugar;
50 do C Yellow Sugar;
40 do Baking Syrup;
25 do Lovering's Syrup;
30 do Reids & Eider's Syrup;
30 do XXX Golden Syrup;
125 do Porto Rico Molasses;
15 do New Orleans Molasses;
30 do Sorghum;
150 lbs Chesa Green, Black and Japan Teas;
75 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
50 kegs and 5 bbls Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.
A full stock of Chewing Tobacco of the best and most popular brands.
15 bbls Winter Bleached White Oil;
200 kegs Nails; assort'd;
25 bbls Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel;
50 half bbls Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel.

Ja10 2w-ed

KERR & EMERY.

1,000 bush Potatoes;
4 bbls Boil Butter;
" Fresh Eggs;
50 sacks Onions;
100 bbls Onions;
10 reps Tart.
20 dressed Hogs;

Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. Ja12

GROCERIES.

30 hhds prime Porto Rico Molasses;
100 bbls Barbadoes Molasses;
50 bbls Ravenswyer & Eider's Syrup;

For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
corner Liberty and Irwin streets.
dec5

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
dec5 141 and 143 First street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

The Great Moral Drama,

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.

THIS EVENING will be presented the great sensation play, entitled the

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD;
OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.

Martha.....Matilda Heron.

ACT I.—THE GROCERY.
ACT II.—THE MANSION.
ACT III.—HOUSE OF THE DRUNKARD.
ACT IV.—THE REFORMATION.

NOTICES.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, Engine Builders, Boiler Makers and Manufacturers generally, are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of preparing a Memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means of the Revenue Tax Law for our Representatives at Washington.

By order of
Ja13-4t COMMITTEE.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING of the Allegheny County Medical Society will be held in the Western University of Pennsylvania, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. An address by the retiring President may be expected.

J. J. KANE, M. D.,
Ja12-4t Rec. Sec. Allegheny Med. Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the

GREAT AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 St. Clair street, on THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the

Ja6-10t PRESIDENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to

RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS

through to Cicopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Tonesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be re-shipped to their destination free of additional charges, from the original bills of lading.

OIL CITY, November 10, 1865. no14-3m

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of

Homeopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.

October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE.
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness, single or hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.

sep19-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—WHEREAS letters testamentary have this day been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of John M. Porter, deceased, late of Tarentum borough, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL, Sr.,
R. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS.

Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. dec8-6w

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that 1647 shares stock in the Mount Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.

By order Board of Directors. JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-td Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

NO. 841, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

no22 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below B. R. Depot.
ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of Rubber Goods, Shoulder Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, No. 69 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se15-1y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

CHECK BOOKS.

Elegantly lithographed

CHECK BOOKS,

On all the City Banks and Bankers,

On hand and for sale at

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS,
no27-2m Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. dec23-3m

WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

no29 84 Wood street.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I am respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those unfamiliar using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

SAWYER'S

Pure Ambrosial Vegetable Compound

FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.

A Great American Discovery

No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered, which meets the public wants as completely as this excellent Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it now bids fair to take precedence of all others in the market.

Sold by the Druggists, Confectioners, and Grocers generally. A directory is given below of some of those who are engaged in selling this superior Soap, which will serve parties abroad as at home, who desire to order:

R. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh, do do
R. E. Sellers & Co., do do
Woodsides & Wallace, do do
Mackeown & Bro., do do
George Bassett, do do
Miller & Ricketson, Grocers, do do
Wade & Wilson, do do
Edward Heazleton, do do
James Lippincott, do do
Little, Baird & Patton, do do
Lee & Dull, do do
Schmucker & Lang, do do
Reymer & Bros., Confectioners & Fruiterers, do
George A. Kelly, Druggist, Allegheny City.
Bleman & Getty, Grocers, do
John A. Scott, do do
Schultz, Son & Co., do do
R. & A. Carson, do do
Lewis, Bailey, Daizell & Co., Grocers, Sharpsburg.
Hoppock, Glenn & Co., Grocers, New York.
Wm. Curtis, Odd Fellows' Hall, Philadelphia.
Hinman, Rose & Co., Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
John Thompson & Co., Druggists, Bloomington, Ill.
D. Tisdall & Co., do Newcastle, Pa.
Wilcox & McKinley, do do
T. A. Hunsicker, do do
J. M. Reno & Co., Grocers, Youngstown, Ohio.
Sidwell & Son, Druggists, Washington City, D. C.
J. C. Acheson, Merchant, Washington, Pa.
D. Inbert, Merchant, Johnstown, Pa.
E. A. & S. Small, Merchants, York, Pa.
Sinisler & Fraser, Merchants, Harrisburg, Pa.
Nesbit & Lewis, Druggists, Indiana, Pa. dec23

VARNISHES,

A NEW LOT FINEST BRANDS,

SUPERIOR PALE COACH BODY,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

FLOWING VARNISH,

OUTSIDE VARNISH, &c., &c.,

Just received and for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

de21 63 WOOD STREET.

WINES.

10 cases Claret;
20 cases ola and pts Green Seal Champagne;
20 baskets qts and pts Heidseick do
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec5 corner Liberty and Irwin street.

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
dec5 141 and 143 First street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EMMET.

Re-engagement of the popular Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. FRANK DREW, who will appear in two of his greatest characters,

GRIMANDI AND MAZEPPA.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 16th will be presented the entirely new and original 5 act play, entitled,

LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

Dance.....Little Lizzie.

To conclude with the most successful burletta ever written, entitled,

MAZEPPA;
OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
29 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Purchasers and others having large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parent by the year the principal rates in the city and town, for exclusive use of the same. le8-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

D. D. DICKEY.....H. C. SMITH.

DICKEY & SMITH,

Corner Church and Front Streets,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

General Forwarders,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.

Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky.

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, No. 28 WOOD STREET,
jal5-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, PURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Also, Agents for the sale of Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 23 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 253 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block.)
PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oct3-m

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.

Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3moeod

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,

251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)

Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and

TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to exactly individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on PINS GOLD, SILVER, ALUMINUM and PORCELAIN, low, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."

Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $5, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."

Call and see the different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,

By the use of a

Perfectly safe Anæsthetic.

oc31-3m

CAUSTIC SODA.

SODA ASH,

AQUA AMMONIA.

At the lowest market rates, for sale by

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

ja6] corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

CATAWBA WINE,

Made in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A. Mcewen, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, or even dyspeptics, might try it.

A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
dec30-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF.

25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams.
25,000 " Dried Beef.
50,000 " Bacon Sides.
75,000 " Shoulders.

Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
dec11 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND

FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale a fine tract of White Pine and Hemlock Timber Land, located in Clearfield township, Cambria county within seven miles of Altoona, containing about 400 ACRES, a great part of which is covered with White Pine Timber, and from every indication contains a fine body of Bituminous Coal. The improvements are one of Duvall's Portable Saw Mills, House, Stable, and everything necessary for the manufacture of Lumber, except Engine. This property is very valuable in consequence of being so short a distance from Altoona, where there is at all times a ready market, a good price, for all Lumber that can be made. Further information can be had by calling upon the subscribers.

LOWTHER & WAGNER,
Altoona, Pa.

Ja11-4t

COAL LAND

FOR SALE,

A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, twelve miles from the city, abutting on the railroad, and presenting unusually great facilities for mining and shipping, will be sold at a reasonable price. The quality of the Coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 373 acres will be sold. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

Ja12-2w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

GUARDIANS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at public vendue, free of dower, on the premises, at 1 P. M., on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866,

Two hundred and fifteen (215) acres of land, situated in Columbiana county, Ohio, and about two miles and a half from Salem, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. There are on the premises a good two story frame house, cheese house, cow house, large barn and other outbuildings. Also, a good young apple orchard and other fruit trees, several good springs of never-failing water. About 30 acres of timber land, and the balance cleared and in a high state of cultivation, said farm is in good repair, and located in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and to all who may be looking for desirable residence in the foregoing described premises belonging to the heirs of JOSEPH G. THOMAS, deceased.

Terms cash—One-third of the purchase money down, and the balance in four equal annual payments, drawing interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises.

JOSEPH FAWCETT,
ALLAN BOYLE,
Guardians.

SALEM, OHIO, January 8th, 1866. jas-2w

FARM FOR SALE—

In Patton township, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Moon-run village, and three miles from Coraopolis Railroad, containing forty acres, on which is erected a two story frame house, frame stable, granary, corn crib, and other out buildings; a young orchard of different kinds of fruit, twenty acres of it Coal, also a good order, conversion to churches and schools. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of W. Nelson & Edmundson, Attorneys-at-Law, 114 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber. J. G. MCDOWELL, on the premises.

ja12-6t

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY

FOR SALE.

Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek oil fields. A yet even richer territory is now proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address

CHARLES B. HURST,
ja16-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE--

About fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and three miles from Logan's Ferry Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad in a thriving village, near to school, mill, Postoffice and churches, a HOUSE and good sized Lot, painted white with green blinds, a new fence for a shoemaker. If having been occupied for that business very successfully for the last eight years. Apply at 216 BEAVER ST., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath, all built and other conveniences on the premises. For further informati n call at No. 166 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS,

18½ by 60 feet, fronting on Canal street near Pearl Mill, Allegheny city. Will be sold singly or together. Apply at

Ja13-R 280 PENN STREET, 2d floor.

REBECCA STREET DWELLINGS

FOR SALE.

2 neat 2 story dwellings, finished in good style, with lots. Fronts 2 streets. Are offered on good terms to purchasers. Also, a well finished house, with large lot, No. 140, fronting the Allegheny river. Offered cheap.

Apply to R. MCLAIN & CO.
Ja11-tf 100 Fourth street.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avenue Washington Street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and has a front of about 50 feet, but more or less front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of 5 rooms.

R. R. FRANCIS,
Ja8-tf Corner of Penna and Wayne streets.

FOR SALE.

A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated on the corner of Chatham and Smithfield street, Fourth ward,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Our Winter.

A more extraordinary winter than this has been we do not remember. Our weather log shows that we have been treated to all kinds, from mild to severe. Few of the old characteristics that we have been accustomed to look for in winter, have as yet been exhibited. The late cold snap, and the fall storm of yesterday, though they compelled us to button up our coats to the chin and keep gloves upon our digets, was so old-fashioned and delightfully winterish that everybody was put into good humor. We have not experienced the stern cold winters of the olden times, when as early as in November the snow began to fall; when they came down first thinly, then thickly and in more abundant flakes, until the whole air was dark with them, and the earth was kept in the soft covering and shrouded in wonderful stillness; when, as the season advanced, day after day the white deluge still descended: the streets were buried in snow, and it lay on the shrubbery and trees in vast masses, covered the roofs of the houses with actual avalanches, threatening to bury the sleeper by beneath. Such were the winters of many an "old resident," and full of life and cheerfulness they were, too, for everybody was busy again, indeed, at present the prospect for it appears to be good; but it is not best to trust to appearances altogether, for it is as fickle as a coquette. Indeed, for fully twelve months past we have had curious weather. The winter from New Year's till February afforded us some sleighing, but not half of what was desired; and when the snow had been wasted away we had wet, cold and dismal days for some time—and the vernal season was but little better. Then came the summer—but—but—nothing more to say. It was too hot for a Hottentot to live under it. And it was not till the Feast of All Saints led on the fall season, with its genial smile and a sweet breath, tempered to our feelings for a time, and enjoyable, indeed, that we may be said to have had anything like seasonable weather at all. Then came the most charming Indian summer—that "smile of the Great Spirit," as the Indians so prettily call it, and November went out to make room for the winter, with promises of more to follow. Since that time we have had all the varieties of the year over again—calm, cool, bracing, invigorating, freezing and below zero, and within the year old hear was fitfingly still—so still that its strongest breezes would have failed to stir the silken curls from off the rosy cheek of a city belle. Many disappointments were created by this unseasonably mellow weather of getting up a winter. Those elegant cutters and silvery strings of bells, that fling on clear frosty nights so musically the ride, and robes of fur that have been got out and shaken eagerly, ready for the first "run of sleighing," all those are still waiting in vain for the splendid sport that is so long delayed.

So so, however, with the merry bright-eyed skates, whose ringing music should now be on the thick frozen ice for several weeks past. The parks were all ready for the advent of King Frost, and the ice has been scraped day and night, and splendid carnivals of mirth and exhilaration have been going on, but at this moment we have an information that instead of rain and mud, wading and dismal swearing, we are to enjoy a few months of old-fashioned winter. Perhaps the sharp cold snap the other day, and the hail and snow that is sifting its small particles and flakes down, while we write, may be the forerunners of a meteorological revolution, and perhaps, they may be only another of the fruitless efforts of winter to regain his supremacy.

The Streets of Pittsburgh.

The streets of every large city present at all hours varied scenes, and answer different purposes. The streets of Pittsburgh are no exception to the rule. For our very wealth we have become famous throughout the Union, and in parts of the world. And now, we are beginning to take rank in the matter of our streets. Greater cities have kept ahead of us in regard to dirty thoroughfares, but we expect it will not be long ere it will be a common thing, as well as an uncomfortable one, to be knee deep in mud. As it is, we wonder that little street sweepers, *a la* New York style, do not abound, and shoeblacks retire upon ample competencies. Mud is King! In the winter season we expect to see this state of things, and to have their boots, pantaloons and coat-tails unsparingly bespattered, or stay in the house. Our streets are beginning to be used as advertising mediums. We are invited to visit places of public amusements, to attend various meetings, or to hear scientific and other lectures. They also inform us of the last new thing for the fastening of doors and windows in winter season, or where the latest edition of Tennyson can be had. From advertisements we gather the eye peeps to meet the palsied hand, which trembles in the weight of years or gives indication of a young and sickly frame, extended for a purchase to keep body and soul together. Then standing at some of the corners we meet with a class of "merchants" who deal in "sundries" intended for the little folks, and occasionally somebody comes along with a machine for us to try our lungs, or find out our weights. Needlethreaders and broken china menders are beginning to "put in an appearance," and a stray organ grinder, not unfrequently, treats us to a concert in which the latest new ballad proceeds a popular air from "Norma." To these we are beginning to multiply our resources for supplying little wants. In fact we presents also the wealth of our city. Our stores, and well-dressed population, all denote the increasing wealth of Pittsburgh; while the crowds on Fifth, Smithfield, Market, Wood, and other streets, on foot and in vehicles, exhibit to the stranger a picture of commercial activity. A fine afternoon's walk affords a study for the student. There is the man of wealth, of fashion, the man, the gambler, the thief, the man of better days, and him of "great expectations." Nor must we forget the police (though there are not many of them) whose duty it is to protect life and property. They have many hardships to endure, many trials of temper, much misapprehension to contend against and loneliness to suffer. The dissipated youngster going home early in the morning, singing his drunken brawl, disturbing quiet, inoffensive citizens, when quietly appealed to immediately takes offence, a row ensues, and the officer brings his club to bear on the unlucky wight. Take it through our streets at any time and learn the lesson it teaches. How soon live and make a will, if left unfinished without the trouble of a visit to the purlieus of the city, or its neighborhood,

—

NEPTUNE FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY ELECTION.—The annual meeting of this Company was held on the 8th inst., and the following gentlemen elected officers for the ensuing term: President, John H. Stewart, Vice President, Samuel Bausman, Secretary, Davis Glass, Assistant Secretary, T. J. Kolbecker, Treasurer, William Burke, Jr., Captain, W. J. Robinson; First Lieutenant, William McCallin; Second Lieutenant, Edward McCafferty, Board of Directors, John Geisler, Charles Stewart, Frank Kirkpatrick, R. A. Colville, Frank Monaghan. Delegates to the Firemen's Association, William Burke, one year, R. A. Colville, three years. Collecting Committee, S. A. Vetter, William Burke, jr., Nathan Jones. The "Neptune" ranks as one of the most efficient fire companies in the State. It is composed of active and practical firemen, upon whom the community can always rely in times of conflagration, and is, therefore, worthy of the esteem and support of the people. We learn that the funds of this company require to be replenished. The following gentlemen will call, shortly, in the course of two or three days, ca' upon our citizens for this purpose and we trust that their mission will be entirely successful.

—

MURDER OF A PITTSBURGHER.—Henry H. Dunne, Superintendent of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was brutally murdered by three men a few nights ago, while on his way home to Pottsville. The murder was committed on the public highway about two miles from Pottsville. Mr. Dunne was formerly a well known and respectable citizen of this city, being a member of the late firm of William Daly & Co. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves four orphan children to mourn his loss, his wife having died some months ago. Five thousand dollars are offered by the authorities for the arrest of his murderers, who are unknown.

—

SMITHFIELD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Smithfield street Methodist Church, Dr. Holmes pastor, lifted its annual missionary collection on Sabbath and raises this year for this purpose over fifteen hundred dollars. The week of prayer was also duly observed in this congregation, two services being held each day during the week, and the attendance good. Over thirty have recently united with the church, and nearly that many more on Sabbath evening requested prayers in behalf. The meetings are to be continued this week. Preaching every evening at 7½, and a prayer-meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Wm. Herrman, who was arrested in Cincinnati last week, on a charge of stealing furs from Wm. Douglas's store on Wood street, was committed to jail yesterday to answer the charge at Court. Herrman was kept in the office for two days, and every other possible effort was made to force him to disclose where the balance of the stolen goods had been stored, but without success. From this circumstance it has been ascertained that his name is Connor, and that he was for several years a resident of this city.

—

THE CASE OF MRS. GRINDER.—We alluded in our issue yesterday morning, to a movement, looking to the appointment of a commission of practical physicians to examine into the sanity of Mrs. Martha Grinder, the female poisoner, now awaiting her execution, set down for next Friday. We have since learned that a memorial has been drawn up, and numerously signed, requesting that these gentlemen to grant a respite to the unfortunate woman, in order that such examination may take place.

—

ELECTION OF CITY RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—Yesterday morning an election for a new Board of Directors for the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company was held at the office of the company in this city. The stockholding interest was largely represented, and the choice was very unanimous, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: S. A. Reed, Nimick, Jno. McD. Crossan, B. F. Jones, M. W. Beltzhoover.

—

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The following appointments have been made by the Commissioners of Washington county for the ensuing year: Manager at the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, C. M. Reed, Esq.; Counsel to Commissioners, J. Ewing Ross, Esq.; Clerk to Commissioners, T. H. Dangerfield; Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, B. Wreaman Wise, Esq.; Coroner, Dr. J. Clark; Physician, Dr. Clark M. D.; Janitor to the Courthouse, Mr. David Dye.

—

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 120th Indiana regiment, under command of Colonel Frecker, numbering five hundred and fifty-four, arrived in this city yesterday morning from the East, and after partaking of breakfast at the Soldier's Home, on Liberty street, left for their home. This regiment has passed through this city twice during the term of service, and has always met with a cordial reception from the Subsistence Committee.

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PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—The annual election for officers of this Road occurred on the 8th inst., and resulted with the election of the following Directors: President, Isaac Jones; Directors, R. T. Smyth, W. Phillips, Wm. H. Brown, M. Oliver, Wm. Haven, N. Nicholson, J. S. Schoonmaker, James Laughlin and J. Murray Clark.

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TWENTY-SIXTH Anniversary of the Allegheny Bible Society will be held this Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., in the Second U. P. Church, Rev. Dost. Clark, D. D., Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. T. Kerr, and T. G. Goettman. All are invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

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U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The routine business of this court was closed on about as that was transacted yesterday. In the action of John L. Dawes vs. James Delany, a verdict of $5,075 00 was rendered, and a motion for a new trial overruled.

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IMPORTANT TO OIL MEN.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Alvin Way, Jr., jeweler, offers for rent a lot on Duquesne Way, suitable for the storage of oil.

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Mysterious Death.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, as a young lad was passing Fort McKee, near Hilldale Cemetery, in McClure township, he noticed the body of a man lying in one of the rifle pits, a short distance from the fort. He immediately informed the neighbors, when Coroner Clawson was sent for, who empannelled a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest. The body was removed to the Allegheny Mayor's office, where it was identified as Captain John W. McClay, *alias* John Gebhart, a well-known citizen of Allegheny. McClay, who lived with his uncle, the late Judge Gebhart, since childhood, joined the army at the commencement of the war, and was a member of Sheriff Stewart's company during the three months' service. He afterwards connected himself with company C, Sixty-first Regiment, and succeeded, after three years of arduous service, in obtaining the captaincy of his company, which position he filled when the regiment was disbanded. Unfortunately for himself, he contracted an appetite for intoxicating liquor, and since his return from the army has been drinking excessively. On Sunday night, about seven o'clock, he called at the house of his aunt, Mrs. Gebhart, No. 72 Fleasant street, Allegheny, and desired admittance. As the family had retired, it is supposed that the poor fellow wandered out upon the hill, where he met his death. The coroner is to the fact that his clothing had been disarranged, and that several wounds were discovered on his person, the coroner adjourned the inquest until this morning at ten o'clock, when a full investigation of all the facts will be entered into

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City Officers of Allegheny.

Last evening, the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City met in caucus, and nominated the following officers:

Controller—R. B. Francis.
Treasurer—David Macferron.
Street Commissioner—Thomas Megraw.
Superintendent of Water Works—Wm. D. Faulkner.
Weighmaster of Diamond Scales—John S. Edgar.
Weighmaster of Second Ward Scales—Wm. F. Anderson.
Wharfmaster—George Hutchinson.
Recorder and Registrar—Wm. McHenry.
Assistant Recording Regulator—John McHendry.
City Printers—*Dispatch* and *Gazette*, (English;) *Freiheits Freund*, (German.)
Hall Inspector—George Hutchinson.
Clerk of Markets—Duncan Dallas.
Clerk of Committees—Robert Dilworth.
City Solicitor—M. M. Woodward.
Assessor of City Taxes—M. McGonnigle.
Assessor of Water Taxes—A. Davis.
Board Measurers—First Ward, J. B. Ingham; Second Ward, Wm. Murdoch; Third Ward, Samuel W. McGinnis; Fourth Ward, Andrew Davidson.

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REMAINS IDENTIFIED.—The body of the stranger who was killed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between Penn and Liberty streets, on Saturday afternoon, has been identified as that of Morris Norris, of Mansfield, Ohio. The body was conveyed to the house of a relative of the deceased, No. 116 Webster street, from which place it will be sent to Mansfield for interment. The deceased was forty-six years of age and was married.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER) SECRETARY.

Mocn Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 15, 1866, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	102	.....
United States 5-20s	102 50	.....
United States 7-30s	99 50	.....
United States 10 6s	92 00	.....
United States Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	44	.....
Allegheny County 6s	72 75	.....
Pittsburgh Bonds	90 50	.....
Pittsburgh Loan		54 50
Monongahela Navigation Co		42 00
Allegheny Valley R. R	9 75	.....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R	85 50	.....
Exchange National Bank	84 50	.....
Third National Bank		114 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers National Bank	50 75	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh	98 00	.....
People's National Bank	84 00	.....
Third National Bank	124 50	.....
Union Insurance	24 00	25 50
Pittsburgh and New York		1 00
Union Lubric		4
Ralston Oil		2 00
Gold opened in New York 139½.		

MONDAY, Jan. 15th, P. M.

The local stock market was somewhat brisk to day in the way of "bids." Nearly the whole list of the more substantial class of stock was inquired for, but there is no important change in the quotations. Governments are firmer, and indeed the tone of the market is steadier. Gold has rallied, and offered at the New York Board this forenoon at 1.39⅝. Our bank stocks continue to be on demand; People's National is held at about its old figure, (par 100;) bid. Oil stocks are scarcely mentioned, except in the way of dividend; Columbia was up to time with her two per cent, and Dalzell it is said, will be able to give her one per cent monthly, which ought to keep the price of the stock at about 2½. Duck Creek Valley is looking up in the market; the yield of oil on its property is largely on the increase, and the interests of its stockholders well attended to by good and energetic management. —The Pittsburgh Clearing House is expected to be ready to begin operations on the first of next month. At a meeting held on the first instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this association for the ensuing year: President, John Harper, Esq., Cashier of Bank of Pittsburgh. Secretary and Treasurer, Robert M. Cust, Clearing House Committee, H. M. Murray, Cashier Exchange Bank; T. H. Nevin, President First National Bank, J. Heaney & O'Reilly, Cashier German National; J. R. McCune, President Union National. Manager of Clearing House, Robt. M. Cust. In noticing the organization it may be proper to state that the duty of the committee is to superintend and control the operations of the Clearing House, and to make regulations for its management. They also have charge of the funds of the association with authority to make and collect the assessments on the members, and pay all expenses which may be incurred. They have authority to suspend members, subject to the revision of the Association, and to direct and control the Manager and other employees while on duty at the Clearing House. The duties of the Manager are to take charge of Clearing House business, and to carry out the instructions and regulations of the committee. He has control of the clerks and messengers, while at the Clearing House, and exercises a personal supervision of all the operations. The Association is fitting up a spacious room in the Bank of Pittsburgh building on the second story of the Third street side, and will be finished in good style, and convenient for all the purposes of the Clearing House operations. It is about forty feet square, high ceiling, and lighted by four large windows. The ceiling is ornamented in plaster and stucco work, and a large chandelier is pendant from the centre. A large oval counter is being constructed which will be provided with sixteen desks, each one representing a bank. The wood-work will be handsomely grained, and everything for the purpose of transacting business provided. This room is the Clearing House proper, but the Manager will have his desk in the large room of the Pittsburgh Bank, on the first floor.

The business transacted by the banks with each other, in the way of daily exchanges of checks, bills, drafts, etc., has increased to such an extent that the methods of settlements by messengers or clerks now practiced not only involves expense and delay, but affording great facilities to the safe-guard. The plan affording greater facilities for the transaction of business have become exceedingly necessary, and reflected in the view of member of our leading bankers set on foot the movement for the organization of a Clearing House Association, upon which the whole is now thoroughly tested in New York and Philadelphia, and found to work most successfully.

—The Boston *Bulletin* of Saturday says: "Mining stocks continue depressed. The condition and prospects of our best working mines would seem to warrant better prices for their shares than those at which they are now selling. In 1864 copper was sold at an average of 38 cents; in 1860 at an average of 21 cents. The average price during the present year will be somewhat at the mines is comparatively abundant. Copper Falls closed at 24; Franklin at 26½; Pewabic at 45½. The Copper Falls mine was reported a few days since, to be making from eight to twelve thousand a month over all expenses. The capital of the Copper Falls is $480 000. If headquarters are in Boston, and its past cash dividends amount to $60,000."

—The December returns of the Western railroads show diminished receipts compared with the same time last year, as follows:

	1864.	1865.	Decrease.
Chicago and N. Western	$562,400	$446,669	$16,731
Chicago, Rock Island	306,187	290,272	17,915
Michigan Southern	388,491	366,72	21,939
Chicago and Alton	241,582	224,182	17,400
Michigan Central	276,800	228,869	47,931
Fort Wayne	607,934	571,000	36,934
Illinois Central	603,857	497,462	106,000

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 16, 1866.

Business yesterday was very dull. The intense cold weather operated as a check on trade; hence, the sales made were on a small scale. So far as relates to prices, we have no change to record. The prospect of an early resumption of navigation is not very flattering. No steamer would think of venturing out before the weather moderates. The skating parks are in full blast. The young folks can enjoy themselves at least for the present. Since the change in the weather boats have quit receiving freight, as there is no certainty when they will leave port. We have boats partially loaded for most points. The markets were inactive. The sales made were few and far between. The rates that are current some days since would amount on the present occasion. Bacon—An improved demand has sprung up. Holders of a No. 1 article are asking a slight advance. The stock on hand is not large. There is, however, a fair amount in each house that will soon be placed in the market. Hogs—The wants or for packing is very favorable; we notice that three of our packing-houses are purchasing dressed hogs for packing purposes. In prices we are on the increase. The season is far advanced. Live hogs were unchanged. The principal transactions at the Central Yards were on Eastern account. The New York dealers appear to monopolize the trade in hogs this season. Flour—The market is not active. The sales are made up together of a local character. The receipts about keep pace with the demand; prices were uniform for some time. Apples—The demand exceeds the supply, hence holders have put up the figures. Potatoes—A good business was transacted in this article. Prices were uniform but unchanged. We notice liberal receipts by rail. Country dealers appear to be well supplied, on a fair local demand for the trade. Butter—The market was heavy; the receipts exceed the demand. Buyers are asking a concession.

HOMINY—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices have undergone no change. Sales of 2 barrels at 4½@4¾c ₱ lb.

CRACKERS—The market contains a fair supply of wild and cultivated, with 15 barrels at $14 50@16 00 ₱ barrel.

DRIED BEEF—The market was steady, but not very active. We quote regular sales of sugar cured at 20c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—We find fair demands with sales of 60 bbls, No. 1, at 95 and No. 2, at 90 ₱ gallon. The supply is increasing.

LARD—A better feeling at the late advance. Sales of 10 tierces common soda ash at 9c, and 6 do refined at 9½c; small sales of packages at 10@10½c.

LIME—Market steady. We note sales of 150 pigs at 12c. The supply on hand is not large.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Dealers confine their purchases a to lots, to meet the wants of the local trade. The receipts by rail were not very extensive. The nominal rates were, for superfine, $9 50; family brands, $10, $10 25@10 50; extra fair to good, $8 00, $8 25@8 50 ₱ barrel. The sales at these figures will not exceed 250 barrels.

BACON—The receipts or supply in the market is increasing. The general opinion prevails that the supply will fall far short of the demand, hence prices are inclined upward. A few thousand pounds were disposed of at the following prices: Shoulders, 13½@ 14c; sides, 19@19½c; S. C. hams, 23½@24c.

LARD—Was offered more freely. Sales, country, 16 @17c, and city leaf 19@20c.

POTATOES—Were in good demand. The daily sales consist of small lots, at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel. Rose is $3 ₱ per barrel; 150 bushels do. at $1 15@1 18 per bushel.

BUTTER—Buyers are holding off for lower prices. We give the rates as nominal, at 28, 30@ 35c.

APPLES—Are not very plenty. We note small sales of a good article at $6 50@7 50 per barrel. The demand was in advance of the supply.

GRAIN—The market was dull, with but few sales to note. Dealers take hold very sparingly. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Corn—demand light, and small sales were of a similar description. Sales 350 bushels ear on wharf at 68c; 1 car at depot, same terms; 600 bushels do. 69c. Sales of shelled at 75@76c. Oats—The supply is fully up with the demand. Sales of 800 bushels from store at 82c; 1 car do. at depot, 83c; 1 car do. at depot, same terms; 1 car load at the Elevator, on Eastern account. The terms were withheld. Rye—Prices were unchanged, with a dull market. Barley and Rye—Prices were unchanged, with a dull market and demand limited.

HAY—The operations were limited. Sales 11 loads at depot at $19@20. Sales 1 car load on track at $17 50@18. The supply on hand was ample.

SALT—Prices were a shade lower. Sales 100 bbls. at depot at $2 50@2 55, delivered.

CHEESE—The market was well supplied. Among the sales were 8 boxes Goshen at 26@27½; 20 do. Dairy at 24c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was well supplied. Small sales were made at previous prices.

WHISKEY—The demand was fair, and sales were regular at $2 26@2 27 for city rectified.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Were in moderate request. Sales 20 bbls. $2 25 ₱ gallon.

Boston Iron Market.

The market for Pig is rather dull, but the small stock offering continues to sustain full prices. The decline in gold will have a effect the value of Pig Iron, if any foreign now on the way, which consideration induces buyers to hold off. Manufactured Iron is in fair supply and nominally unchanged.

We note small sales of Scotch Pig No. 1, at $55 ₱ ton for lots for immediate delivery, and a shade less to arrive. American is scarce and selling at $60@65 ₱ ton for the different numbers. Charcoal Pig is very firm at $65@65 ₱ ton, cash. Bar Iron is in fair demand with moderate stocks, and lots from store are selling at $116@120 for English common; $120@130 ₱ ton, for do refined. American refined Bar is selling at $116@120 ₱ ton from manufacturers' hands, and $125@128 from store. Railroad iron is selling at $56, gold, ₱ ton, for English, and $66@70, currency, for American. Boiler Plates are in fair demand at previous rates. Russia Sheet is quiet, and selling in small lots at 22@23c ₱ lb. English do is firm at 7½@10½c. Nails are selling at 7 @7½c ₱ lb for assorted sizes.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—R. H. Byers & Co., 1,300 bans; P Sellers & Co., 1,297 bans, 200 ice lard; T. Maloney, 1 car old axles; J. G. Hoch, 20 bbls hideliver; A. & D. H. Gumbert, 10 bbls soda ash; J. Woodwell, 8 bbls scrap iron, 2 bales moss; J. White, 10 bales hone; Spencer & McKay, 175 sks barley; J. B. Moorhead, 16 bbls apples; 1 bx cheese; A. W. Miles, 1 car shingles; J. Wood & Son, 8 cars pig iron; C. P. Mellie & Co., 19 sacks rags; J. B. Fleming, 33 bdl dox brooms, 30 doz buckets, 15 do wash boards; W. P. Black & Co., 1 car lot of Colcheita. By Pittsburgh, Fort Graff & Reiter, 73 sacks clover seed, 8 kegs butter; H. Bex, jr., 1 car hay, 11 dressed hogs; C. Dalzell, 42 bbls Moorhead; 2 cars pig iron; Watt & Wilson, 23 bundles broom handles, 47 do brooms; Wright & Co, 1 car pig iron; J. McBerry, 1 car corn; L. H. Voigt & Co, 6 kegs pickled Pickles; Gormley & Kay, 1 car hay, 4 bbls dried apples; Mair & Davidson, 153 bundles rollers, 10 do spokes; Culp & Sheppard, 5 bdls flour; I. Dickey & Co, 22 sacks cotton; H. Liddle, 3 dressed hogs; Dilworth & Co, 1 car staves; J. Reese, 1 car lumber; Herman & Keefer, 16 bdls fellows, 5 do jaloes, 6 do bows, 21 do spokes; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 2 bales tow; S. S. Fowler, T.& Co, dairy 4 kgs butter; Hamilton & Hunter, 1 car hay, 122 oil barrels; Coqueland & Co, 360 barrels potatoes.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—J. S. Liggett & Co, 8 cars wheat; S A Lamott, 1 case goods; Wait & Wilson, 1 car lumber; E Wagner, 14 pails butter; J W Mazurie, 31 caddies tobacco; Seibert & Morgan, 10 kgs pearl barley; Lyon & Shorb, 12 pkgs mustard; J A Hays, 1 car lumber; Millinger & Holland, 1 do; W Fleming, 1 do; Hussey, Riddle & Co, 1 do; Hamilton & Co, 18 tons pig iron; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 350 sks cornmeal; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 car firebrick; 1 do nail plate; H Rea, jr, 1 do; Dravo, Doyle & Ritchie & Pringling, 15 bbls ale, 30 hf do do; J Gallagher, 108 bbls oil; A H Childs & Co, 71 bales cotton; Dilworth, Pennock & Co, 15 balas cotton; John Greer, 12 bxs sugar; J Simpson, 100 bbls flour; Mellon & Scaife, 1 car lot; Fahnestock & Co, 40 do do; J B Canfield, 20 bbls potash; Sellers, Canfield & Co 110 oil bbls; Hamon & Hunsicker, 51 bbls chairs; Atwell, Lee & Co, 2 dressed hogs; C G Mellor 1 mowing machine; Park, Painter & Co, 14 bales cotton; M A Jones & Co, 9 cases tobacco; McMillen & Co, 1 car Hare, 2 bxs hardware; C B Leech, 100 bbls flour; Graham & Jones, 40 do do.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—Cliff Markle & Co, 82 bdls paper; A G Oliver, 14 bxs window glass; 1 bdl mdse; Wm. Phillips & Co, 1 bdl mdse; Laughlin & Co, 16 perch lime stone; M W Rankin, 2 bxs chews; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 10 coil rope; Watt & Wilson, 50 oil bbls; Lloyd & Black, 1,220 bush coal.

Coal Receipts per Pitts. and Conn. R. R.—Lloyd & Black, 2 cars coal, 1500 bush; O H Armstrong, do stock; Laughlin & Co, 3,315 bush coal; R Dalzell, 1,000 do; J A Scaife, 2,500 do; Chas Kerfoot, 250 do; C H Armstrong, 250 do; Laughlin & Co, 5 cars coal; Geo. F. Bassett & Co, 1,000 bush coal.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, A McPherson, 1 car bark; S M McKeehan, 20 tons metal; W F Arrasmith, 1 car hay; Gray & Bros, 1 car box brass; J S Finch, 6 bbls whisky; Wm Moor, 27 sks oats; C Fleming & Co, 1 car hay; Jas Portland, 26 sks Silicia—Indian Orchard, 30c; Massachusetts, 40c; Tickanoke, 40c; A. & 40c; Whittenden, 40c; 6's, Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c; Eagle, 52c; Albany, 52c; Dunbarton Pearl Ex 22c; Manchester, 24½c; Canada Flannels—Laconia F, 42½c Salmon Falls, 37c; Hoop Skirts—Duplex Elliptic, prices unchanged; Myers' X Linen Lutter, 35@40 hoops, 40 to 70c; 1 inch tire, 60 to $1 12.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

NEW YORK.—No sales of print goods; prices nominal; trade dull.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is a good demand from the West; Woolens steady.

BOSTON.—The advance in Cotton prevents any decline in goods. Business good.

The *Post* says "Wall street was more animated to-day. It is said that some hasty and ill-considered effect on contraction will result from the financial measure before Congress, appears to be passing away. The loan market is growing easier, and the current rate for demand loans is 6@6 per cent.

The Stock Market opened with more animation, and closed firm. Governments are steady, without much activity. 7-30's being strong, as a fractional premium advance. Rail Road shares have shown considerable speculative activity.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Saint Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 5; Curtin, 2½; Dalzell, 2½; Caldwell, 2; Chartiers, 1½; Ivy Green, 1; Big Kanawha, 1; Cherry Run, 8; Corn Planter, 11-16; Sugar Creek, 1½; Eldorado, 5; Mingo, 2; Junction, 1; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, 5; Ocean, 17; Mahanoy, 7½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Money quiet and easy at 6 ₱ cent. Sterling exchange dull and nominal at 108½ @108. Gold rather easier, opening at 139½, declining to 139⅜ and closing at 139½. Government stocks are a shade firmer. Railroad shares Livingston Wells, dull and heavy. Stocks dull. U S 6s, 7-30s, 20 series, 98½; do 5d series, 97½; Tennessee 6s, 60; Quicksilver, 61½; Reading, 103½; Michigan Central, 105; Michigan Southern, 87½; Pittsburgh, 76; Northwestern, 51½; do preferred, 57½; Toledo, 106; Rock Island, 101½; Fort Wayne, 94½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton a shade firmer, with rather more inquiry; sales at 51@52c for middling. Flour more active, without material change at $7 70@7 90 for Extra State; $8 00@8 75 for trade brands. Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $8 90@8 75 for trade brands. Market closing quiet. Receipts of flour and wheat by Western $2 200@2 28. Wheat dull, and prices entirely nominal. Corn dull, and prices without decided change. Sales 96@98c for unsound; 88@90c for sound mixed Western in store, and delivered; and $1 01 @1 02 for Southern. Oats dull and heavy, at 44@45c for unsound Western, and 61@63c for sound do. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; Havana 12½c. Molasses steady. New Orleans $1 15@1 28. Porto Rico, 70@80c. Petroleum dull, at 32c for Crude; Refined in bond, 54c. Pork firmer and irregular, at $30 62½@31 25 for new mess, closing at $31, cash; $29 75@30 50 for old mess, closing at $30, regular; $22 50 for prime and $23 for prime mess; also 3250 bbls new mess for June, July and March, sellers' and buyers' option, $29 50@31 00. Beef dull at $16 50@20 00 for new plain mess; $11 00 @14 00 for old do; $20 00@24 00 for new extra mess, and $14 00@17 00 for old do. Beef hams dull at $28 00@ 29 50 for western. Cut meats firm at 10@13c for shoulders; 13@15c for hams. Bacon dull at 15c for Cumberland cut; 18½c for long clear. Dressed hogs firmer at 12½@12¾c for western, and 12½@13c for city. Lard quiet and firm at 15@15½c for prime. Tallow steady. February and March, sellers' option, at 13¾@13½c. Butter dull at 29@35c for Ohio, and 25@35c for State. Cheese dull at 12@18c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The opening to-day was heavy. The sales at Bergen Hill during the week were 3,000 head, and the receipts were all the time in excess of the demand. Crude—Purchasers are not disposed to invest at the present prices. The truth is the bottom has dropped out of the oil market in all parts of the country, in fact it has extended to the other side of the water. There being no stocks to operate with, holders who have small lots manifest an independence, that will soon disappear on the opening of navigation. In regard to crude sales, none were reported, the nominal rates without packages were 24@25c; refiners are offering 20@23c, without and with packages. Holders are disposed to wait before selling at those figures.

REFINED OIL—Market inactive; buyers appear to have left town, at least they are not purchasing either for present or future delivery. Refiners take matters easy, most of them are engaged in filling previous contracts. When these orders are filled they will be ready for others. Bonded—We did not learn of a single transaction; prices are unsettled to quote correctly. Free Oil—We note sales of 84 bbls, in two lots, at 74c.

LUBRICATING OIL was in steady demand for small lots; sales as follows:—20 bbls of C at 50c; 20 bbls B at 70c, and 20 bbls A at $1 20 per gal.

LOCOMOTIVE OIL—Sales 20 bbls at $1 50 per gal.

BENZOLE dull. Small sales bonded were made at 20 @21c per gal.

CRUDE seem to be wanted. The last sale we reported was at $5 00.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 307 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 296 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. Gracie & Co., 175 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bro. & Co., 53 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, January 15.

STOCKS.

There is an improved tone in the stock market The rally of the afternoon of Saturday is steadily maintained, and many roads show a further advance. The improvement appears to be simply the reaction naturally occurring after the late severe decline. Railway speculation opened firmly this morning, and the market was very strong, both at the open session and the stock exchange. Cleveland and Pittsburgh and North-Western were the most active, the transactions in the former amounting to 12,000 shares. The market was lower at the one o'clock board, but the decline was more apparent on Western than New York roads. At the last board the market gradually strengthened and prices were fuller, with a considerable business day.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Ohio Certificates, 26½; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 90½; Reading, 103; Michigan Southern, 87½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 76½; Rock Island, 101; Northwestern, 51½; do preferred, 57½; Fort Wayne, 94½.

MONEY

Is extremely easy. Large sums are offered at seven per cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Were steady on gold bonds, with a light business. There was a strong demand on 7-30s, with a further small supply of foreign orders. State bonds are dull, and there is no important changes to notice.

GOLD.

Market firmer, but there is very little activity in the market. It closed at 139½.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

There was some activity to-day in Bennehoff Run, but the balance of the Petroleum list was quiet. Sales were made at the following rates: Bennehoff, 29 80; Fee Simple, 22; First National, 49; Germania, 22; Berger, 32; Pithole, 12 90; United States, 29 75; Shade River, 2 75; Soutland, 42; Venango, 5 20; Central, 35 00.

PETROLEUM.

Market dull at 32c for Crude, and 53@56c for refined in bonds; sales of 1,000 bbls crude for February at 34c, 1,000 bbls, same time, at 35c.

DRY GOODS.

The market remains dull, and there is a tendency towards lower prices on domestic fabrics. The following are the quotations from Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag, 32c; Bleached Sheetings—Hartford, Fitchville, 42c; Canoe, 39c. Prints—Merrimac, 28c; Hamilton, 25c; Richmond, 25c; American, 25c; Allen, 22c; Victory, 22c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Co., 38c; Hamilton Manufacturing Co., 38c; Lancaster—Washington, 42c; Portland, 38c. Silicia—Indian Orchard, 36c; Massachusetts, 40c; Tickanoke, 40c; A. A. 40c; Whittenden, 40c; 6's, Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c; Eagle, 52c; Albany, 52c; Dunbarton Pearl Ex 22c; Manchester, 24½c; Canada Flannels—Laconia F, 42½c Salmon Falls, 37c; Hoop Skirts—Duplex Elliptic, prices unchanged; Myers' X Linen Lutter, 35@40 hoops, 40 to 70c; 1 inch tire, 60 to $1 12.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

NEW YORK.—No sales of print goods; prices nominal; trade dull.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is a good demand from the West; Woolens steady.

BOSTON.—The advance in Cotton